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## CORK REJOICES AT PROSPERITY DUE TO FORDS

### 6000 Workers at Marina Plant Turn Out Tractors for World

### IMPOSITION OF TAX HAS HAPPY RESULT

### Same Pay and Hours Apply as in Detroit—$5,000,000 Wages Paid in 1929

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—No magic wand could have wrought a happier transformation than that which Henry Ford has brought to the City of Cork since the day, some 12 years ago, when its finest race course on the banks of the River Lee became the site for his great Marina factory.

His motorcar factory was threatened with extinction at the close of 1928 by the imposition of an import tax on motor parts, but Ford before he left England announced that the Marina factory, instead of being scrapped, would be converted to the manufacture of tractors. More than £1,000,000 worth of machinery was forthwith transferred from the Detroit works to Cork, the Marina plant shipped to Manchester, and Cork became the great firm's world headquarters for the manufacture of tractors for the supply of the world market.

Though the actual manufacturing only started last May, today virtually every fourth person of the city's population of 80,000 is dependent, directly or indirectly, on Henry Ford for a livelihood. Within the Marina works nearly 6000 persons find regular and remunerative employment, while developments in hand indicate that room will be found for many more in the near future.

During last year £1,000,000 was dispensed in wages The rate of pay is the highest in Ireland; the ordinary workman receives £4 a week; skilled men draw up to £8 for a five-day week. Naturally speculation is rife as to how the Cork staff will be affected by the recent decision of the Ford principals to adopt a wage scale sufficient to maintain an equivalent standard of living in their European centers to that enjoyed by their Detroit workers.

It is believed that a difference between the Detroit and Cork sales exists, but the precise adjustments required to provide the same rate of real wages in both cities cannot be determined until the result is known of the investigations now taking place in New York.

The Marina works are a masterpiece of organization and efficiency. Ships laden with raw materials glide up the River Lee and berth alongside the factory, while cranes rapidly unload the cargo. When the steamers leave the harbor they carry a full cargo of tractors destined for nearly every country in the world.

The Marina factory, with "safety first" as its keynote, is equipped with every type of labor-saving device. The welfare of the staff is considered of prime importance: boxed lunches are provided at low cost and distributed by trolley, while every worker is offered participation in an attractive investment scheme. Work goes on day

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## Traffic in Arms Placed on Agenda of Geneva Council

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—An unusual number of important questions figure on the agenda issued April 12 for the next session of the League of Nations Council which meets May 12.

Among these are two questions relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, namely, measures to be taken as a result of the resignation of Charles E. Hughes from the court and coming into force of the protocol for revision of the court statutes.

In regard to disarmament, the Council will consider the proposal of the British Government regarding a conference of the signatories to the convention on the supervision of the international traffic in arms, with a view to studying the best methods of bringing the convention into force.

The Council will also have to consider the enlargement of the Opium Advisory Committee concerning which a resolution was passed by the Assembly last September.

Since then the Council has received applications from the Austrian, Belgian, Norwegian, Polish and Spanish Governments to be represented on the committee, but it has been decided to postpone consideration of these requests until the Opium Committee has given its opinion.

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## New Plane to Use Either Road or Air

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

St. Louis, Mo.

PATENT rights on an airplane which can be driven on the highway as well as flown, have been applied for by William H. Nelsch of St. Louis, a former pilot.

Nelsch's plan is for a craft with folding wings, a propeller guard, a steering gear which can be used for the road, and a device which will lock the landing wheels for a takeoff and release them for ground use. He expects to have a plane embodying his ideas in operation this summer.

## Seipel Resigns Party Post; Move Aids Moderates

### Policy of Former Austrian Chancellor Had Aroused Much Criticism

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Dr. Ignaz Seipel, former Chancellor, has resigned leadership of the Austrian Christian Socialist Party, it was officially announced April 12.

His resignation was given on March 10, but only now made public on the occasion of his going on a lecture tour in the Saar area. Dr. Seipel's action was not entirely unexpected, since his intransigent policy encountered much opposition among moderate elements in the Government coalition, especially among the supporters of Chancellor Johann Schroeder. There was even more opposition from the general public, which is convinced Chancellor Schroeder's policy of moderation and conciliation alone can rebuild modern Austrian economic life.

Dr. Seipel's failure to carry anti-terror legislation in the extreme way first outlined by his parliamentary committee, the complete abandonment of his scheme for establishment of a "Staenderat," that is, Council of Estates, which would have amounted to usurping the supremacy of Parliament by a more arbitrarily appointed and undemocratic body have greatly undermined his influence with his own party. Further Dr. Seipel was political sponsor of the "Heimwehr," the armed military formation which continually threatens the internal peace of Austria.

Dr. Seipel's resignation means a gain for the moderate Christian Socialist elements, opportunity for closer co-operation, between the government coalition and Social Democratic Opposition, and is strong proof of the triumph of Chancellor Schroeder's conciliatory policy.

## PRINCE VINDICATED OF FORGERY CHARGE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Prince Ludwig Windischgraetz, member of the Hungarian nobility, who was sentenced May, 1926, to four years' imprisonment for participation in the so-called "francs forgery" case which reacted throughout European political circles, has had his honor completely vindicated by a special court composed mainly of high army officers. This body finds Prince Windischgraetz's action actuated by selfless patriotism and therefore no reflection upon his character. It is expected that Prince Windischgraetz will now participate in politics.

Much surprise and not a little consternation has been caused by this verdict in political circles here and questions are to be asked in Parliament, particularly as it is felt the action of the court in thus reviving ancient animosities is calculated to injure Hungarian interests abroad.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Prince Windischgraetz, on his own admission, was implicated in extensive forgeries of franc notes between 1923 and 1925. It has always been fully recognized that proceeds of the forgeries were not turned to personal uses but expended in purchasing arms and munitions contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Trianon.

During the trial it transpired the Hungarian Government had been informed of the project before it was started but Count Paul Teleki, Count Bethlen's predecessor as Prime Minister, stated he tried to convince the Prince of its impracticability.

## Monitor Completes Plans to Go On Air

Final preparations have been made by The Christian Science Monitor for the regular radiocasting of world news over Station WHDH.

"The Monitor Views the News" will go on the air for the first time Monday, April 14, from 6 to 6:15 p. m., eastern standard time. Radiocasts will follow at the same hour daily, except Sunday. The news presented will be gathered by the Monitor's own world-wide system of news bureaus and correspondents.

The transmitting facilities of WHDH are located at Gloucester, Mass., and operate on a frequency of 830 kilocycles, or 361.2 meters. This places the station in the approximate center of the radiocast band. Listeners will therefore find this station near the center of the dials on their receiving sets.

### PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Count Bonifacio Pignatti Morano de Custoza presented his credentials to President Yrigoyen April 11 as Italian Ambassador to Argentina.

## Gandhi Cautions His Followers Against Any Act of Violence

### 'Let the Police Do What They Like,' He Says—20,000 Parade at Lahore—Importers at Amritsar to Curtail Foreign Purchases

SURAT, India (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, again made a plea to his followers April 12 that they remain non-violent in their campaign for India's independence.

The Mahatma addressed a meeting at Pinjrat attended by a large number of men and women from surrounding villages who sat in a dry creek under a blazing sun. Standing on a cart, the Mahatma declared that they must "pass through the heat of misery" if they wanted to attain independence.

He said the Government was moving slowly, because the Indian people were sane and wise, but if they turned mad and abused the Government and threw stones at its representatives, the Government would act quickly and "take a thousand lives for every life lost."

"Let the police do what they like," he urged, "we should remain non-violent."

Many of the women who sat listening to Gandhi sang an exhortation to their "coward husbands" not to rest at home while the struggle was raging.

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Two bombs were exploded here April 12, one in the third class waiting room at Byculla station which injured two persons, and the other in the suburban milk train near Musjid, just outside the city. The police are investigating.

One thousand Nationalist volunteers distributed throughout the city made salt in continuance of the campaign of civil disobedience.

The headquarters of the India National Congress issued a manifesto calling on the people to observe complete non-violence, particularly during the great procession planned for the concluding day of National Week.

The day's activities were to culminate in a mass meeting on the seashore where everybody was invited to bring pots in which to take home sea water for the manufacture of the salt.

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—Mayor J. M. Sen Gupta was arrested again, April 12, the second time since inauguration of the Nationalists' civil disobedience campaign that he has been taken into custody. Police pounced upon him as he was reading proscribed literature to a meeting of students in Cornwallis Square.

Four members of the All-Bengal Students' Association also were arrested.

LAHORE, India (AP)—Twenty thousand Indians, shouting revolutionary cries and accompanied by a group of disobedience volunteers, paraded through the streets of Lahore, April 12.

Led by Dr. Mohamed Alam and Dr. Satyapa, the volunteers marched along the main streets to the Ravi River, where salt was prepared by a heating process.

The procession halted at a place where in the days during martial law in Lahore an Indian was shot and killed.

AMRITSAR, Punjab, India—Indian importers in conference with Pandit Malaviya adopted a resolution not to buy for export for a year beginning April 12, foreign, especially British, goods. The merchants also pledged themselves not to buy foreign goods at Karachi, Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta.

## WILLIAMSTOWN TO GIVE STUDY TO PEACE PLANS

### International Viewpoints Will Be Considered by Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Limitation of armaments and political questions lying back of the technical problems of the London Conference, as well as questions bearing on intervention by the United States in the affairs of the Caribbean, will be emphasized on the program of the tenth session of the Institute of Politics, to be held here from July 31 to Aug. 28, it was announced April 12 by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the institute.

Great Britain's troubles in India and the political aspects of aerial navigation are also on the agenda for discussion together with the problems of the Far East. Having in mind the important factors in the current international situation, more than half of the effort of the institute during its tenth session will be devoted to the study of a group of problems which may be described by the phrase "world political stabilization."

In announcing the forthcoming session at Williamstown, which completes a decade of effort to direct public interest toward international affairs, Dr. Garfield said:

"In the deepest recesses of the public mind in this country and in Europe is the unanswered question as to the way of peace in the world. Where is it to be found? In what vehicle are we to travel? In Geneva and the League of Nations, in the Pact of Paris, with its universal outlawry of war as a national policy, in the Locarno pact, with its limited guarantee, or in a possible London pact, with the reduction or limitation of naval armaments?

"In the foreground of the world's thinking, there are all sorts of perplexing problems, some political, some economic and financial, some military, some social, some legal. Nationalistic ambitions and interests are the media through which the various states view these problems. Among these problems are the following: To ourselves, the Caribbean area presents the question of interference with small

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### Modern "Lazy Rivers" Rival Panama Canal

A "ditch" only 65 miles long is the one link remaining to be built to connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico by way of the greatest interior deep waterway system in the world.

Costing one and one-half times as much as the Panama Canal, the United States inland waterway program is turning the "lazy rivers" of steam packet days into an important arm of modern transportation.

The colorful romance and the hard facts will be combined in a series of six articles, the first of which appears

**Monday**

## CAMBRIDGE CREW DEFEATS OXFORD BY TWO LENGTHS

### American Steers Light Blue to Victory in Historic Contest on Thames

PUTNEY-ON-THAMES, Eng. (AP)—Steered by a little American, Robert E. Swartwout of New York, Cambridge April 12 swept to a two-length victory over Oxford in the eighty-second rowing of their historic boat race on the Thames.

It was the first time an American had ever steered a shell in the famous event, and also the first time in many years that an American had carned a place in the Cambridge boat.

By the victory Cambridge became one up on Oxford, breaking the tie of 40 victories each and one deadlock which had been entered on the rowing books ever since 1829 when the great event first was held.

It was a great moment for the Light Blue of Cambridge as their shell swept ahead at the three-quarter mark after Oxford had been leading most of the way and then finished strongly in 19m. 9s. The record for the race is 18m. 29s. made by Oxford in 1911.

The historic event was witnessed by the usual huge throng lining both banks of the river and on craft along the racecourse, their enthusiasm undampened by a light rain which came up before the race started.

It was one of the hardest-fought races that these ancient rivals have ever rowed. Oxford had an advantage of the Surrey station on the course giving a shorter distance to row and slight protection from the wind of which they took full advantage from the start. They led by a quarter of a length and had increased this slightly at three miles despite repeated spurts by the Light Blue crew.

Nearing Barnes Bridge, about 3½ miles from the start, the Cambridge men made their supreme effort and gradually overhauled the Dark Blue, putting the nose of their boat three-quarters of a length ahead of their rivals as they went under the bridge.

Thereafter it was comparatively easy going for Cambridge, and despite a game struggle on the part of the Oxford crew, the Light Blues rowed to the finishing post two lengths ahead.

## Edison's Goldenrod Rubber Mill Ready

FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP)—Thomas A. Edison, who discovered that common flowers contain commercial rubber, has a new "rubber mill" ready to run tests on gigantic species of goldenrod which he recently discovered growing 14 feet high in Polk County, Florida.

The rubber mill is a miniature plant by which the inventor hopes to extract live rubber from dried and pulverized goldenrod leaves and stems.

"I have just made a great discovery in this giant goldenrod plant," he said. "I hope to crossbreed it with a variety containing a high percentage of latex to produce an emergency rubber supply for the United States, which farmers can grow and harvest in six months.

"I would like to see 25,000 acres of this new plant growing," was his answer to a question concerning plans for large-scale planting, either in Florida or in Georgia, where Henry Ford has offered large acreage.

## JUDGE DEFENDS FEDERAL RIGHT IN RATES CASE

### Jurisdiction Justified in Some Instances, He Says, to Halt Confiscation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The federal courts are justified in accepting jurisdiction in certain public utility rate cases and it would be difficult to think of any way in which Congress might take from them "the power and duty to protect property about to be confiscated by regulation of any state or municipality," Martin T. Manton, presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Southern District of New York, asserted in an address at the semiannual dinner meeting of the Academy of Political Science at the Astor Hotel on April 11.

Judge Manton quoted the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution forbidding any state to make or enforce a law which should deprive any person of "life, liberty or property without due process of law" or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

"It is the deprivation of property without due process of law," he continued, "that warrants the public utilities to make contest against any state regulatory bodies created by statute when the rates fixed by these bodies constitute a confiscation of property.

"The underlying principle is that business of certain kinds holds such a peculiar relation to public interest that there is superinduced upon it the right of public regulation. The law has long been established providing a fair return on a rate based on capital invested in property devoted to and used in public service. The rate of return must be fair. The right to regulate rates is based fundamentally upon the exercise of the police power of the state. That is the power of Government which is inherent in every sovereignty.

"It is the power to govern men and things, and while it is exercised for the common good, the police power of a state is not unlimited. Its use is always subject to judicial reviews and, when exercised in an arbitrary or oppressive manner, it is without due process of law and such action may be annulled as violative.

"Therefore, it is observable that, in granting this protection of the national Constitution, the questions involved are essentially questions of federal law and particularly of injunctive relief, both of which are primarily subjects for interpretation and construction by the national courts."

Col. William J. Donovan, counsel of the New York State Commission on Revision of the Public Service Commission Law, declared that the basic interests of the State and of the economic institutions must be reconciled "to insure that these institutions shall be the servants and not the masters of the public." "The leaders of public utilities must accept the principle of partnership," he added, "and actually apply that principle."

Prof. James C. Bonbright and Prof. Robert L. Hale, both of Columbia University, demanded experimentation in new methods of utility control, new valuation bases and more rigid control. Martin J. Insull, presi-

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## Mrs. McCormick to Run as Dry in Senate Race

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, the Republican nominee for United States Senator from Illinois, will run for that office as a dry.

A question concerning the wet stand of her Democratic opponent, J. Hamilton Lewis, former Senator, elicited the response:

"I have always been dry and there is no reason to change."

She promised that she would have "plenty to say" on the prohibition subject when the campaign gets into full swing next fall.

Mrs. McCormick was interviewed April 11, after she had engaged in a long conference with President Hoover. She said she was "entirely with the President on his law enforcement program," but that they had "most amicably agreed to disagree" on the question of American adhesion to the World Court.

In her primary campaign, which ended this week in a victory over Charles S. Deneen, the present Senator, Mrs. McCormick made the World Court her principal issue. She repeatedly attacked Mr. Deneen for his vote for American adherence when the issue was before the Senate several years ago.

# HOOVER STYLES CONFERENCE 'GREAT STEP IN WORLD PEACE' WITH SAVING OF $2,500,000,000

### *Hoover, 'Pleased With Success,' Declares Naval Parley in London a 'Great Accomplishment for Peace'*

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington

President Hoover's statement on the results of the naval conference is as follows:

I am greatly pleased with the final success of the naval arms conference in London and I have today telegraphed the delegation expressing my approval of the result achieved and my admiration for their patience and determination in an arduous and difficult negotiation. And I wish to congratulate the delegations of the other governments for their constructive and courageous action.

The most vital feature of its great accomplishments for peace is the final abolition of competition in naval arms between the greatest naval powers and the burial of the fears and suspicions which have been the constant product of rival warship construction. It will be recalled that prior to the three-power conference at Geneva in 1927, at which France and Italy felt obliged to decline attendance, there was naval competition in all craft except battleships, with constant international friction. Consequently, upon the failure of that conference the rival expansion received even new impulses and resulted in increased international suspicion and ill-will through the world and a steady drift to greatly increased navies.

**"Critical Examination"**

When I initiated this negotiation it was after a critical examination of the experience before and after the Geneva conference and a determination that the causes of that failure could be met with adequate preparation and preliminary negotiation. At that time we realized, and have realized at all times since, that the particular setting of the continental nations, because of the inseparable importance of land armies in their bearing upon naval strength, together with the political agreements that reduction of such arms implied, made a five-power agreement extremely improbable as the United States could not involve itself in such agreements. The French and Italian governments have shown the utmost good will in this conference in endeavor, in the interest of world peace, to support the present solution just as far as they could do so, and they have joined the present agreement in important provisions.

It is difficult to estimate the precise reduction in war craft tonnage which has been brought about by this agreement, because of the factor of normal replacement and additional tonnage authorized but not yet constructed. Nine battleships are to be scrapped of a total of about 230,000 tons, the replacement of 16 or 17 others to be deferred for six years. The various navies in the agreement are to reduce some 300,000 to 400,000 tons of other categories in the next few years, as they become obsolete—but some categories of some of them must be increased in order to come up to the

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## FRANCO-ITALIAN DIFFERENCE MAY YET BE ADJUSTED

### Cost to United States of Parity With Britain Would Be $852,000,000

BY ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The work of drafting the Treaty of London proceeds apace and on April 12 the first committee met probably for the last time to draw together all the dangling threads. Two other committees, one composed of jurists and one of experts were working nearly all the hours of the day, propelled, it must be confessed, largely by the driving force of Dwight W. Morrow, who is the American representative. He and David A. Reed have acted as the chief American intermediaries throughout the conference and now Mr. Morrow is practically in charge of the final work of drafting.

A feeling of general satisfaction now permeates all conference circles. The pessimists have in general been confounded. A treaty has been obtained which a month ago would not have been dreamed of as possible. But of even greater promise is the abundant good feeling which prevails in all the delegation headquarters. Even the French and Italians are pleased that their relations are not to be strained to the breaking point. Instead they are being drawn together in a technical agreement, pointing the way to further progress. The pacification of France and Italy is the chief justification of protracted negotiations of the latter days of the conference. It was recognized that an outbreak of shipbuilding zeal in France and Italy would have upset the three-power arrangement by forcing the elevation of the Rapidan levels.

But now that every effort has been taken to bring France and Italy within the three-power agreement, and the door is left wide open for their subsequent adherence, it is thought unlikely that they will engage in construction sufficient to upset the treaty.

**Franco-Italian Gap Narrowing**

Indeed, it may even be that with a little more time and patience the Franco-Italian differences may be adjusted and the Latin powers brought within the treaty on auxiliary ton-

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## FRANCE AGREES WAY IS OPEN FOR ITALIAN ACCORD

### French Opinion Admits Progress Toward Peace Has Been Advanced

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—French opinion regarding the accomplishments of the London conference, while inclined to criticize the parley as only partially successful, does not deny that something has been accomplished. Failure to arrive at the immediate conclusion of a five-power treaty is attributed to two causes—first, failure of the United States and Great Britain to give France proper guarantees of security; second, the insistence of Italy upon naval parity with France. General satisfaction is expressed that the way remains open for France and Italy to liquidate their differences and to join with Great Britain in a general disarmament movement.

The agreement concerning the method of the limitation of naval armaments is hailed as preparing the way for the resumption of the work of the Geneva preparatory commission.

Reviewing the course of the conference the Temps in a leading editorial asserts that the diplomatic preparation for the parley was partial and incomplete, and that the separation of the problem of naval disarmament from the wider aspects, including land and air forces, caused anxiety in France. The partial agreement between the United States and England arrived at in advance and Italy's preliminary demand for parity did not make the French position at the conference any easier. The Government nevertheless took a precise and logical position and stanchly adhered to it. France, declares the Temps, loyally supported all efforts to attain a five-power agreement, as was proved by its negotiations with Great Britain concerning the precise interpretation of Article 16 of the League Covenant. In default of a general accord France had no desire to cause the isolation of Italy by signing a four-power treaty.

Another article in the Temps criticizes the proposed submarine agreement as necessitating "dangerous concessions" by France. The number of large submarines proposed as French quota is asserted to be insufficient and the limitations placed on submarine activities are declared to place France in an unfavorable situation with regard to Italy and Great Britain.

### Italian Papers Cordial Toward French Attitude

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Failure of the London negotiators to reach a five-power accord which Ramsay MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons is taken here to indicate has not called forth the chauvinistic outburst from the Italian press that had been anticipated in some quarters.

Principal organs of opinion, in fact, go out of their way to caution their readers against drawing alarmist conclusions from results of the conference. The more generous treatment accorded Italy by the French press during the last 72 hours undoubtedly accounts in part for the viewpoint taken by Italian commentators.

Most certainly there is no desire here to close the door on future Franco-Italian conversations with view to reaching an understanding.

## *Irish Statesman, Great Free State Weekly, Edited by 'Æ', Ends Seven-Year Career*

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The Irish Statesman, a critical weekly edited by George W. Russell (Æ), eminent poet, artist and economist, ceased publication on April 11.

Established in 1923 by Sir Horace Plunkett, it advocated co-operation, as applied to Irish agriculture, but in addition it provided a platform for Irish intellectuals of all schools, who enjoyed complete freedom to express their views. Its correspondence columns were the liveliest Ireland has known.

The reasonableness and moderation of its editorials, coupled with its fearless criticism made the Statesman a powerful factor in steadying public opinion at a time when the country was torn with doubt and uncertainty.

Patrick Hogan, Minister of Agriculture, writes that co-operation between farmers and government, so necessary to the new development in farming, is largely due to the persistent work done by Sir Horace Plunkett and George Russell long before the establishment of the Free State and to the teaching and influence of the Irish Statesman during the last seven years.

Virtually all the distinguished Irish writers of today contributed to the Statesman. G. Bernard Shaw and W. B. Yeats not only supplied articles, but lent it financial support. The disappearance of the Statesman leaves a gap in Irish intellectual life which it will be difficult to fill.

## No Battleship Replacements to Take Place for Next Six Years

### NINE CAPITAL SHIPS ARE TO BE SCRAPPED

### 'Final Abolition' of Competitive Naval Construction Is Also Indicated

The most important news in connection with the London Naval Conference is the statement given out in Washington by President Hoover. He states that he is "greatly pleased with the final success" of the conference in London, which he regards as a "great step in world peace." He points out that the total savings in naval armaments for the world as a result of the conference will be at least $2,500,000,000, and a tonnage reduction of over 300,000 tons.

In London, the result has been generally acclaimed and the British First Lord of the Admiralty in the course of a speech declared that the conference's most valuable development was the cementing of Anglo-American friendship, which would have a "profound effect upon the peace of the world." He also paid a tribute to the Japanese, and pointed to the great moral and economic advantages of the conference.

From France comes the news of expressions of satisfaction. It is felt there that the way is still open for an accord with Italy in joining in a general disarmament movement.

In Italy the press is optimistic over the latest outcome of the delegation's activities and the general attitude of the French press proves very gratifying to the Italians. The Italian press warns its readers against drawing any alarmist conclusions from reports of the doings at the London meeting.

An important point made by President Hoover in his statement is that "the final abolition of competitive naval construction" is indicated.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The final success of the London naval conference on the basis of a three-power armament limitations formula was formally announced by President Hoover on April 12, in an extended statement analyzing the agreement.

Using the big navy levels of the British Government at the completely unsuccessful Geneva conference in 1927 as the basis for evaluating the achievements of the London negotiations, the President put the total savings in naval armament for the world at $2,500,000,000 and the actual reduction in tonnage in various categories as between 300,000 and 400,000 tons.

The use of the Geneva conference as a basis for judging the work of the London parley is necessary, the President asserts, because the great powers were "steadily drifting" toward the maximum armament calculations of that period.

The major features of the British-American-Japanese understanding that concludes the London negotiations as enumerated by the President are as follows:

1. Approximate parity between the United States and Great Britain, and the "final abolition" of competitive naval construction.
2. A battleship basis for these two powers of about 460,000 tons, but no replacements for the next six years on either side.
3. Aircraft-carriers, as in Washington arms treaty, at a maximum of 135,000 tons.
4. A cruiser basis of 339,000 tons if the United States exercises the option of the same types as Great Britain, but, if the United States builds a larger ratio of the large cruisers, the American tonnage would be 323,000.
5. Destroyer tonnage of 150,000 tons and a submarine tonnage of 52,700 tons each.
6. The Japanese Navy will approximate 800,000 tons, as against a rough tonnage of about 1,136,000 each for the United States and Great Britain.

**President Resisted Consultative Plan**

That the proposed treaty contains no "political undertakings of any kind" (meaning a consultative pact that was widely urged upon the American delegation as an instrument for bringing the five powers together in a treaty of reduction of existing fleets) is specifically emphasized by the President. Throughout the negotiations he resisted the consultative proposal on the ground that the United States was not prepared to enter upon the military sanctions that would be necessary to make such a pact acceptable to France.

The President for the first time publicly states what has been known from the very beginning of the negotiations to have been his view, that it was extremely improbable that a five-power understanding would be reached and that the best that could be hoped for at this time was the three-power agreement such as was realized.

It is also disclosed by the President that the London conference is to be considered as a progressive step toward another great parley by the powers on the naval question in 1936. Until that time replacement on 16 or 17 capital ships will be deferred, with the savings of hundreds of millions of dollars, and nine battleships will be scrapped: three each by Great Britain, United States and Japan.

**"Great Step in World Peace"**

The tri-partite agreement, the President confidently declared, "is a great step in world peace and an assurance of American parity in naval strength." It abolishes naval competition, he

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# NEW ATTITUDE DECLARED DUE HIM WHO TOILS

## More Humaneness Found Necessary in Dealing With Machine Era

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—A "deeper sense of responsibility and a more humane attitude" was urged upon those in high places who control new industrial processes by Dr. Dexter S. Kimball, acting president of Cornell University, at the Case School of Applied Science semicentennial celebration.

"It must be realized by this comparatively small group that the worker is no longer an independent, self-sustaining economic unit, but is dependent upon great industrial machines over which he has no control for his very existence. Ownership and industrial control must in some way be synonymous with stewardship if we do make the benefits of these improved methods available in some degree to all men."

Dr. Charles A. Abbott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, praised Prof. Dayton C. Miller of Case School for his efforts to put definiteness into the famous Michelson-Morley experiment on the drift of the earth relative to the ether, and also said:

"The future calls loudly for some outstanding leaders capable of clear, inventive thinking and inspiring leadership. Indeed, such times as ours demand brilliant experimental physicists or chemists to make the world a juster place to live in."

The inaugural announcement of Dr. William E. Wickenden that Case School, of which he is president, and Western Reserve University have planned to co-operate in a program to make Cleveland a focal point for research in natural science was hailed with great enthusiasm.

President Hoover sent congratulations to Case School on the completion of 50 years' work. A testimonial was presented to Eckstein Case, cousin of the founder of the school, and its secretary for 43 years.

## PRESCOTT RAPIDLY MOVING ITSELF OUT

PRESCOTT, Mass. (AP)—Completed census returns for Prescott show the population of 263, given by the census of 10 years ago, has dwindled to 48. That Prescott is one of the towns to be eventually wiped out by the Boston metropolitan water reservoir is the secret for the amazing decrease.

Statistics show that most of the remaining inhabitants plan to remove to the near-by towns of New Salem and Dana.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Modern Homes Exposition, lectures and exhibits, Boston Garden and Exposition Hall, until 10:30.

Lecture, by Dr. Dewitt Wilcox, Newton Centre Woman's Club, Clubhouse, 8.

Copley-Plaza; dance, Southern Club, Ballroom and Foyer, 8; meeting, Wilfred Academy, Swiss Room, 8.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Simplex Wire and Cable Company, Ballroom, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; members' night, sport talk by James T. Sullivan, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

**Theaters**

Tremont—"The Tavern."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"D. C. M."
Majestic—John McCormack in the film 'Song of My Heart."

**EVENTS SUNDAY**

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated lecture on "Travelling With the Eskimaux," Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45.

Last Ford Hall forum in series, discussion on "Is Liberalism A Menace?" Victor F. Calverton, affirmative, Athur Garfield Hays, negative, Ford Hall, 7:30.

Hour of choir music, by First Church Choir, William E. Zeuch, organist and conductor. First Church, corner Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30.

Women's City Club of Boston, concert by Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30.

Talk on "The League of Nations," by Henry W. Nunn, Young People's Group, Dudley Street Baptist Church, 6.

Boston Public Library; illustrated lecture on "Neither Christian nor Pagan," by Dorothy Adlow, Lecture Hall, 3:30; chamber concert by London String Quartet, Lecture Hall, 8.

**EVENTS MONDAY**

Modern Homes Exposition, Boston Garden and Exposition Hall, 1 to 10:30 through Wednesday.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, Pekingese Association, private room, 1; luncheon and reception, Women's Charity Club, Sheraton Room and Foyer, 12:30.

Lecture in series by Charles A Bennett, professor of philosophy, Yale University, on "The Problem of Religious Knowledge in Contemporary Discussion," King's Chapel, 2:30.

**Exhibitions**

**Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead, Park**—Czechslovakian articles, odds and handicrafts.

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Leperc, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Martolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hograth; portrait engravings of Early New England.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

**Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge**—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Ripn; exhibition of early Chinese potter and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

**Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Etchings by Hans Kleiber, Audubon prints, Through April 26.

**Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Water colors by Carl Cutler, Marion Chase, Charles Hopkinson, C. H. Pepper and Harley Perkins, and oils by Miss Chase. Through April 12.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—Equestrian paintings by Richard B. Adam; etchings and drypoints by Dwight Sturges. Through April 12.

**Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street**—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

**Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street**—Paintings and water colors by six Irish artists. Through April 18. Water colors by Hester Adlereron, sculpture by Hester Bancroft, and pastels by Virginia Welch. Through April 12.

**Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street**—Etchings by Jean-Louis Forain. Through April 30.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Paintings by Frederick Bosley. Through April 12.

**Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square**—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists. Recent drawings in black and white by Richard B. Whorf, through April 19. Water colors by C. H. Richert.

**Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street**—Paintings by American and European artists.

**Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street**—Oils by five modern Americans: Buk. Bates, Speight, Perkins and Schulhoff and other paintings. Through April 12.

**Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge**—Pictures by 12 modern Mexican painters. Through April 12.

**Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square**—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

**Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through April 12. Studies in dancing (oils, pastels and water colors) by Stella Bloch. Through April 15.

**Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street**—Exhibitions of etchings, drawings and water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil; group of small toys and dolls from foreign countries. Through April 29.

**Concerts to Come**

Saturday evening, April 12, in the South End Branch of the Public Library, the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Sunday afternoon, April 13, in the Roslindale Public Library, the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Sunday evening, April 13, in the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Tuesday evening, April 15, in Jordan Hall, concert by Maxim Schapiro, pianist.

Thursday evening, April 17, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, April 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 20, in Symphony Hall, concert by Roland Hayes, tenor.

Tuesday afternoon, April 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday afternoon, April 23, in Symphony Hall, concerts for young people, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday afternoon, April 24, in Symphony Hall, concerts for young people, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 24, in Emmanuel Church, the Bach Cantata Club, Wallace Woodworth, conductor.

Friday afternoon, April 25, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 26, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky.

# *Maine Flier Sees Lava Boiling From High Above Flaming Peaks*

## William H. Gannett Sees Central and South America From the Skies

*Sees World by Air*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—One of the oldest aviators in the United States, William H. Gannett, 76, of this city, has just completed a 16,000-mile trip by air through Central and South America.

Mr. Gannett, who is the New England governor of the National Aeronautical Association, was the guest April 11 at a dinner given for him jointly by the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs.

"The most spectacular part of this Latin country trip," said Mr. Gannett, "was flying two miles high over the many volcanoes scattered through the Nicaraguan country where you could not only see and smell but actually taste the sulphur fumes arising from these very active volcanoes. One could look down into craters of boiling lava as well as viewing the varicolored crater lakes, and after that flying over the many dangerous mountains and forests at an altitude of 7000 to 10,000 feet.

"Many times I had read of the terrible experiences pilots had gone through in their flights over the Andes and that naturally this would be the most uncomfortable, but contrary to my preconceived ideas the trans-Andean flight was the most comfortable of all. Starting at Santiago, Chile, over the NYRBA Line with 12 passengers and two pilots, in five minutes after taking off the plane had reached an elevation of 10,000 feet and soon we were above 19,000 feet and looking up to the towering

WILLIAM H. GANNETT

snow-covered top of Aconcaguas, which has an altitude of 23,108 feet.

"I expected to find the air very bumpy and to feel skeery, but the trimotored, all-metal plane flew through the mingled cross currents of air with remarkable smoothness, even though twice these twists made us skid and forced us down nearly 1000 feet and then up again. It was done so steadily that none of the passengers was aware of any change in the elevation. These fierce criss-cross currents were also sweeping down through the canyon as we entered the pass when we descended to the lower level of 16,000 feet to fly through 40 minutes after the take-off from Santiago, but we zoomed through at the steady 100-miles-an-hour pace.

"I expected that the temperature would be very uncomfortable, so provided myself with heavy clothing. Outside the cabin the temperature was probably much below the zero mark, but inside in order to be comfortable I found it necessary to remove my overcoat and to close the register where the heat was pouring up near my chair.

"Perhaps one reason why I felt so safe flying at this high altitude or so low over 1200-mile stretch of prairie or pampas of the Argentine, was because I had taken so many safe trips over dangerous locations, including a spectacular ride in 1928 over the Grand Canyon in Arizona, when the highest altitude reached was between 12,000 and 13,000 feet.

"As I wrote home, while flying 19,000 feet over the Andes, it is certainly a marvelous demonstration of Yankee ingenuity and efficiency the safe way air travel has been developed with so much comfort with the passengers and pilots wearing Panama hats and ordinary clothing while flying these cold Alpine heights so easily and safely."

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate east to north winds.

**Southern New England:** Cloudy, possibly occasional light rain tonight; Sunday cloudy; moderate east shifting to north winds.

**Northern New England:** Cloudy, slightly colder in interior tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; moderate west shifting to north winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 44 | Memphis | 64 |
| Atlantic City | 48 | Montreal | 46 |
| Boston | 42 | Nantucket | 44 |
| Buffalo | 42 | New Orleans | 62 |
| Calgary | 26 | New York | 46 |
| Charleston | 64 | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Chicago | 50 | Pittsburgh | 64 |
| Denver | 46 | Portland, Me. | 38 |
| Des Moines | 52 | Portland, Ore. | 48 |
| Eastport | 42 | San Francisco | 56 |
| Galveston | 66 | St. Louis | 68 |
| Hatteras | 64 | St. Paul | 48 |
| Helena | 44 | Tampa | 64 |
| Jacksonville | 62 | Seattle | 44 |
| Kansas City | 64 | Washington | 52 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | | |

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday 10:48 p. m., Sunday 11.16 a. m.
Height of tides 11 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:52 p. m.

## SMALL STORES OPEN APRIL 19

Although the large department and specialty stores of Boston will be closed Patriots' Day, April 19, despite the fact the holiday comes on the Saturday before Easter—usually considered a big shopping day, the smaller stores, including chain, independent shoe retailers and men's furnishing stores, will remain open.

## ARMY EQUIPMENT FOR LEGION

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Andrew bill to authorize the lending of army camp equipment for 15,000 men to the American Legion's twelfth annual convention at Boston in October was passed by the House, April 11, and sent to the Senate.

## Tax Exemption Rise Approved by House

The bill to increase from $1000 to $1500 the amount of the tax exemption on personal property in Massachusetts was passed to be engrossed by the House of Representatives at a brief session April 11.

The House also passed a resolve providing for revision of the marine fish and fisheries laws.

A group of bills was signed by Gov. Frank G. Allen. They include authorization for Revere to borrow $250,000 outside the debt limit for school construction; authorization for Needham to borrow $165,000 for school additions; fire and police station constructions; requiring of unincorporated charitable trusts to file annual reports with the commissioners of public welfare, and giving Attleboro the right to sell or discontinue the use of the A. B. C. Railway.

## March Labor Less; Average Pay Higher

There were 211,058 wage-earners employed in the 1092 manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts during March compared to 213,741 in February according to the monthly tabulation of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

While employment dropped off, the average pay received by each worker during March was greater than that of February, the record shows. A temporary closing down of certain hosiery mills accounted for some of the slight decrease noted in employment. Operations will be resumed in April, it is reported.

The largest increase in employment during the month was noted in the boot and shoe industry which employed over 1000 more helpers in March than in February.

## $1,004,686 FOR SARGENT FUND

According to the final report on the campaign to establish a $1,000,000 Sargent Memorial Fund for the endowment of the Arnold Arboretum a total of $1,004,686 has been received in the form of subscriptions and pledges. The cost of the campaign, $51,000, was paid from the general funds of the Arboretum.

## 'Rolling Rock' Relic Saved Temporarily

FALL RIVER, Mass. (AP)—Historic "Rolling Rock," a 160-ton relic of the glacial era which has long been an object of interest to the lovers of nature's oddities, April 11 was temporarily saved from destruction by an injunction. Its fate may ultimately be decided by a referendum.

As the climax to numerous controversies, the City Council on April 7 ordered it removed from its place in the center of a street here. The efforts of many citizens in its behalf resulted in the granting of an injunction in Brockton Superior Court today by Judge Walter L. Collins. The restraining order was subsequently served on the superintendent of streets here.

Arthur E. Seagrave, who appeared for the petitioners, said that an attempt would be made to obtain the necessary 5000 signatures so that the question of removal of the rock might go on the ballot. Meanwhile a hearing on the injunction will be held in the Superior Court, Boston, April 18.

## CITY FATHERS AGAIN ATTEND MEETINGS

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I. (AP)—The deadlock in the City Council which had virtually stopped the transaction of city business since last September ended April 11, when six council members and two members of the board of aldermen who had refused to attend meetings announced an end of their filibuster. Restaurants have been closed since April 7 because of inability of the city to renew licenses. The rebellious members, unofficially designated the "Franco-Polish" bloc, announced they would continue to fight for what they regard as proper racial representation in the local Republican Party.

## YALE PLANS SUMMER ENGINEERING COURSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—More than 100 teachers from various colleges will be enrolled in the Yale Summer School, devoted to the problems of teaching civil engineering. Courses will be held from July 1 to 23, inclusive. The faculty will consist of 50 lecturers, all of them leading engineering professors or well-known practicing engineers.

The school will be held under the joint auspices of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and Yale University and is the first of its kind to be held.

## Soviet Farm Plan Praised by Visitor

Richard Mayer, native of Heidelberg, Germany, former Boston business man, and student of economics and philosophy, who has just returned from a trip to Soviet Russia, spoke at the Twentieth Century Club luncheon April 12 on his impressions of the "Land of the Soviets," under the subject, "Humanity's Greatest Experiment in 2000 Years."

While Mr. Mayer does not approve of force, which he says appears to be the basis of Soviet culture and civilization, he is a great admirer of the agricultural and educational systems which have been built up in Russia. From what he saw of communal farms and their method of operation, he feels that a "victory of man over the soil" has been achieved.

Mr. Mayer spoke with admiration of the system of education. "They are striving for education of the human mind," he said, "instead of a complicated series of credits and degrees. It is true, not machine, education."


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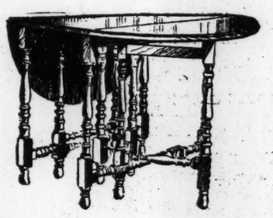

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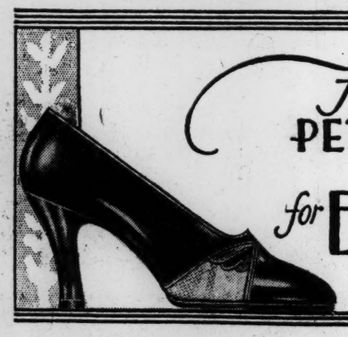

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# AMERICAN PRESS FOUND TO NEED BROADER VISION

## Defects Traced at Institute at Atlanta—Several Dailies Commended

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga. — That American newspapers with two or three notable exceptions place greater emphasis upon local rather than national and international issues, and that the European press has a greater immediate influence upon national governmental problems than that of the United States, were leading points brought out, with an able analysis of the reasons for these facts, by Lobert Lathan, editor of the Asheville Citizen, in a series of round table discussions conducted by him here in the institute of citizenship at Emory University.

"There is a very good reason for the failure of the American newspapers as a whole to follow national affairs as closely and as studiously as do the newspapers of a number of European countries," Mr. Lathan said. "The Governments of England, France and Germany have a flexibility which our Government lacks. Vital national policies can be changed more swiftly; a government can be overthrown almost overnight. A single newspaper article in France or in England conceivably might produce such a crisis. A concentrated attack by the entire press of the United States, if such a thing were possible, could not immeditely alter the character of the American Government."

"Because of this fundamental difference in the structure of our Government American newspapers wield relatively a much smaller influence in national affairs, at least it is far more difficult to establish the effects of that influence; and this accounts in part for the tendency of the American press to stress and magnify local matters at the expense of national and international questions.

"A local situation where the readers of the newspaper have it in their power to act will be given an attention out of all keeping with the importance of some other situation which may be pending at the same moment at Washington, but which may be neglected by the newspaper or scantily treated because its readers have no power to do anything regarding it, notwithstanding they may be tremendously affected," he declared.

Responding to a question from the floor, Mr. Lathan said that with two or three notable exceptions the newspapers of the United States were wholly dependent upon the press associations for world news. They not only lacked the means as a rule, they also lacked the incentive to seek independent sources of information in this field, he said.

In this connection he named The Christian Science Monitor, the New York Times, the Baltimore Sun and the Chicago Daily News as American newspapers which he stated are not sparing expense to give their readers an adequate understanding of what is going on in the rest of the world. In Europe, he said, the high quality of service rendered by the correspondents of the Monitor is highly esteemed.

The South has suffered, Mr. Lathan said, from the lack of an interpretative service of this character directed with an eye to the interests of its people.

## Steel Merger Is Approved by Stockholders

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Merger of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. with the Bethlehen Steel Corporation bears the approval of stockholders, but consummation of the billion-dollar deal still must run a gantlet of court action that may make history in the nation's corporation legal battles.

Announcement that 857,821 shares of Sheet & Tube stock, 58,080 more than the necessary two-thirds majority, had been voted in favor of the consolidation was made, April 11.

Immediately afterward, Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland financier who has contested the deal with all the resources at the command of his millions, declared he will fight on through the courts and spend his last penny if necessary to frustrate the merger.

The vote was announced after C. S. Turnbaugh, common pleas judge, dissolved a temporary injunction obtained by the Eaton forces which restrained recording of the tabulation. The opposition is prepared to appeal this decision.

Eugene C. Grace, president of Bethlehem, and James A. Campbell, chairman of Sheet and Tube, accepted the vote as victory for the merger and announced that it "certainly will be consummated" although facing the prospect of legal delays.

Final ratification of the merger, adding Sheet and Tube's assets of $235,000,000 to Bethlehem Steel's more than $800,000,000 would place Bethlehem securely in second place among the nation's steel combinations, surpassed only by the United States Steel Corporation.

The transaction is on the basis of four shares of Bethlehem common for three of Sheet & Tube and amounts to a virtual sale although Bethlehem officials promised the Youngstown concern would be operated as a subsidiary. Eaton opposed the deal on the ground that the offer was too low and that Sheet & Tube's interests would be better served by a merger with Inland Steel of Chicago. Merger proponents said the products of the two concerns complemented each other and that consolidation was the logical course.

## ORTIZ RUBIO ASSURES AID TO UNEMPLOYED

MEXICO CITY (AP)—President Ortiz Rubio, on April 11, promised a committee representing Mexican unemployed workers that free public work shops would be provided for the unemployed, so that they can manufacture articles for sale.

He also promised that the National Workers' Bank, planned by Provisional President Portes Gil just before the end of his term, would be opened on May 1. The bank is expected to foster small native industries, thus providing work for the jobless.

### SCHOLARSHIP FOR ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has instituted a scholarship of $1500 annually to be offered to an Argentine girl student. The Instituto Cultural Argentino Norte Americano will select the student.

## The First Bloom

# FEDERAL UNITS BUSY PROVIDING JOBS FOR MANY

## Departments, Divisions, Bureaus All Do Part in Speeding Projects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Government has piled at least $100,000,000 worth of new construction on to its normal budget in the five months since President Hoover launched his drive to smother unemployment under masses of new building.

Every department and almost every independent office and bureau in the Federal Government has contributed something to the program. New roads, new buildings, dams, canals and irrigation works are being undertaken that would have waited days, months or years but for the speeding-up process. An analysis of figures already available approximates $100,000,000 worth of such additional work already under way or immediately planned.

Figures from official sources, so far as they could be obtained, have been grouped in the following analysis to give a picture of the response thus far obtained:

Federal Highway Aid—The Dowell Act authorizes an increase of federal aid highway funds from $75,000,000 to $125,000,000 a year, or an increase of $50,000,000. This will bring an expected additional increase of around $75,000,000 from the states. Incidentally, 1931 estimates indicate that $1,601,000,000 will be the total United States road bill (excluding cities).

Federal Buildings — Approximately $20,000,000 additional will be spent during the coming fiscal year under plans of the supervising architect of the Treasury over last year. Total expenditures for building and ground improvements in 1930 will amount to between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000.

The first deficiency appropriation bill carried $12,000,000 which the Secretary of War said was necessary to meet expenses incurred in building projects that had been speeded up in accordance with President Hoover's program. Other flood control and housing projects are in prospect.

Under the Veterans' Bureau—Bids on projects involving about $3,500,000 have been opened on hospitals earlier than planned. In addition, the Rogers bill involves expenditures of $15,950,000 for increased hospital facilities for veterans.

A conference of heads of divisions of the bureau of yards and docks of the navy resulted in advancing nearly $2,000,000 worth of projects.

The national parks service has advanced contracts for road work totaling $415,000 already, and in addition $2,098,000 has been pre-advertised so that prospective bidders may submit bids when the final call is made shortly.

The Attorney-General is aiding the Department of Justice program by accelerating clearing of titles to sites for government buildings, and condemnation proceedings, where required.

The Bureau of Navigation is undertaking repairs to several vessels in advance of the usual schedule, and the Lighthouse Bureau is similarly spending additional sums.

The Secretary of Agriculture has made allotment of federal highway aid funds to states several weeks earlier than usual, and the patent office is speeding up granting of patents where applicants undertake to start production promptly.

## EDGE VISITS CENTERS OF FRENCH COMMERCE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The American Ambassador, Walter E. Edge, will leave Paris April 13 for a second tour of industrial and commercial centers. His first tour, recently concluded, was to southern France. The second itinerary will take the Ambassador and party eastward to Nancy, Metz, Strasbourg, and Mulhouse, returning to Paris April 17.

## Bay Colony's Gift of Free Education Shown in State Department Bulletin

What has been called the "greatest opportunity in 300 years for the people of Massachusetts"—the tercentenary of the founding of Bay Colony—has been grasped by the Massachusetts Department of Education and placed within reach of teachers and pupils alike through the issuance of an illustrated bulletin containing a fund of special information tending to stimulate and facilitate timely study and portrayal of incidents in the growth of free government in the United States.

Prepared by a committee, of which Frank P. Morse, superintendent of secondary education, is chairman, the bulletin emphasizes that the gift of free education has been secondary in importance only to the gift of free government in the contributions of the Bay Colony to American development.

The contents of the bulletin are so arranged that schools may intelligently follow the important dates in the history of the State through the year, with assembly programs, special exercises and pageants. Information regarding the early life of the Puritans—how they worked and played and worshiped—stories of the first settlers and their problems, exploration and settlement, development of government, relations with their neighbors; biographical sketches and reproductions of source documents constitute a large portion of the book.

The committee recommends that the material be used in the preparation of assembly programs, in the preparation of programs for graduation exercises, for historical study and in numerous other ways outlined for setting forth in unmistakable terms the great contributions of the Puritans in the fields of education and government.

## Government Sugar Refinery Wanted

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By U. P.)—A bill authorizing the construction, maintenance and operation of a Government sugar refinery for the purpose of refining imported raw sugar has been passed by the Lower House of the Legislature. The project calls for an expenditure of $1,000,000 to be raised by an issue of 20-year bonds.

Representative Miguel Garcia Mendez, author of the bill, explained that the basic idea on which the proposition rests is the fact that the Government of the United States returns to the Treasury of Porto Rico all moneys collected from federal duties and customs here.

He estimated that a refinery of the class contemplated in his bill would refine not less than 350 tons of sugar a day, which under existing conditions would mean the collection of $5,275,000 a year in federal revenue that would ultimately find its way into the Insular Treasury.

The construction and operation of the plant, Garcia Mendez pointed out, would furnish work for a large number of laborers, and thereby contribute to the solution of the problem of unemployment.


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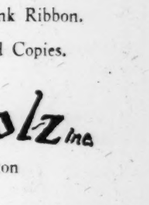

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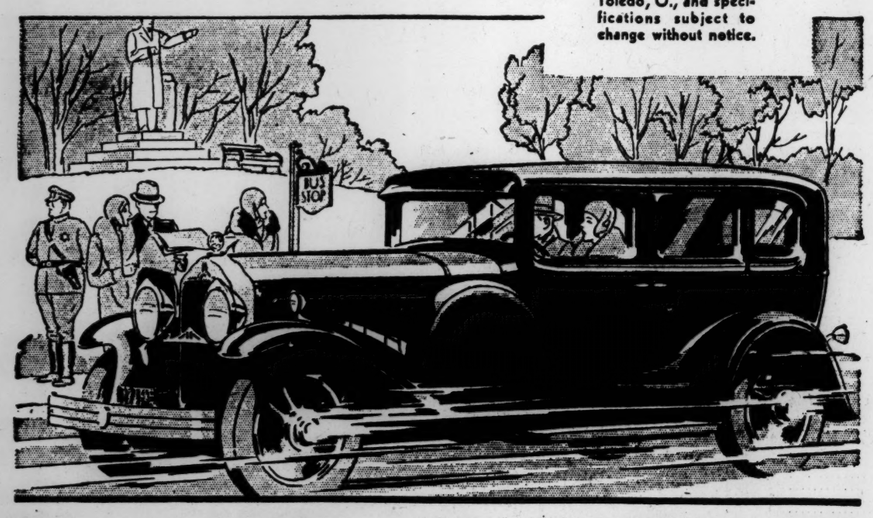


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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## BRITISH GOLF TEAM COMPLETE

### Harris, Campbell and Lang Added to Walker Cup Squad

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. (AP)—The championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club today completed the British Walker Cup team for the international golf matches with the United States, by the appointment of Robert Harris, William Campbell and J. A. Lang.

The other seven members of the team were appointed a month ago, R. W. Hartley, Sir E. W. E. Holderness, J. N. Smith, J. A. Stout, C. J. H. Tolley, T. A. Torrance and R. H Wethered. Wethered is captain.

The matches will be played May 15-16 at Sandwich. This year will mark the sixth formal contest between amateur golfers of the two countries for the Walker Cup. The United States has won the matches played and an informal match in 1921 preceding the start of the formal competition in 1922.

The team from the United States will be captained by Robert T. Jones Jr., and will include, in addition to Jones, Harrison R. Johnston, George Von Elm, Francis D. Ouimet, George J. Voigt, Dr. O. F. Willing, Donald K. Moe and Roland Mackenzie.

## Umpires to Avoid Being on Infield

By the Associated Press

Chicago

AMERICAN LEAGUE umpires will avoid the infield as much as possible this season, President Ernest S. Barnard said today.

So many players complained last year of being bothered by umpires standing behind the pitching mound and along the infield that President Barnard has requested them to take up those vantage points only when there is a runner on second base.

"We are trying to eliminate all reasonable complaints from players and fans alike," President Barnard said. "While an umpire behind the pitcher can sometimes be of great assistance to his partner behind the plate, it is usually unnecessary. Some batters claim the presence of an umpire in the infield detracts their eye from the ball and some infielders believe they interfere with their fielding. While it is very infrequent that an umpire gets hit by a batted ball, we want to avoid any such chances and complaints."

## SOMERVILLE AND HOMANS IN FINAL

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., Canadian champion, and Eugene Homans of Englewood, N. J., Friday stroked their way to the final round of the North and South Amateur Golf Tournament.

Somerville beat George J. Voigt, defending champion, with a birdie on the nineteenth hole.

Homans had less difficulty in winning from James T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., 3 and 2.

The second nine found Voigt hopping into an early lead by winning the tenth and eleventh with birdies, but Somerville calmly retorted by taking the twelfth and thirteenth, the twelfth with a birdie 3.

Voigt produced par figures on the fourteenth to again take the lead when Somerville hit into a trap.

On the next, a short par 3 hole, each of them had birdie 2's. Then Voigt faltered, while Somerville was shooting in par figures.

Voigt staged a remarkable comeback on the eighteenth, holing a 36-foot putt to win with a birdie 3, but Somerville on the first extra hole of play retaliated with a spectacular birdie 3 to take the match.

Hunter's first hole lead was short-lived. Homans took the second, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth holes in quick order, to give him a 4-up lead after eight holes. His fourth hole was won with an eagle 3.

Hunter, however, staged a comeback to take the ninth, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth holes while the best Homans could do was to win the eleventh. At this stage Homans was only 1 up.

Homans won the fourteenth and fifteenth and halved the sixteenth to give him the match.

## UMPIRES ASSIGNED FOR A. L. OPENERS

CHICAGO (AP)—President Ernest S. Barnard has made the following umpire assignments for the opening day's engagements in the American League:

April 14—Boston at Washington: Thomas Connolly, William McGowan and Roy van Grafian.

April 15—Cleveland at Chicago: George Hildebrand, Emmet Ormsby and William Guthrie.

St. Louis at Detroit: William Dineen, R. F. Nallin and Harry Geisel.

New York at Philadelphia: Connolly, McGowan and Van Grafian.

Washington at Boston: C. B. Owens, George Moriarty and William Campbell.

### STROTZ SUCCEEDS CLARK

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Snyder Strotz has been elected president of the Chicago Stadium to succeed Sheldon Clark, who resigned recently. Clark held the post as head of the $7,000,000 indoor sport arena temporarily from the resignation of P. T. Harmon, one of the original promoters. Strotz has been treasurer of the stadium since it was built and will continue to act in this capacity.

### EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Chicago (A.) 12, New York (N.) 9.
Boston (A.) 3, Brooklyn (N.) 2.
Philadelphia (N.) 3, Philadelphia (A.) 2.
New York (A.) 12, Charlotte (S. Atl.) 3.
Pittsburgh (N.) 6, New Orleans (S. Atl.) 5.
Chicago (N.) 6, Kansas City (A. A.) 1.
Toronto (I. L.) 5, Detroit (A.) 4.
Washington (A.) 7, Baltimore (I. L.) 6.
Cleveland (A.) 11, Birmingham (S. Atl.) 3.
St. Louis (A.) 14, Springfield (W. L.) 2.

## Baseball Fans Should Look for New Records This Season

### National League Competition Promises to Produce Several Outstanding Marks

### Shawkey to Match His Efforts Against Those of Connie Mack

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

| | P.C. |
|---|---|
| 1876—Chicago | .788 |
| 1877—Boston | .646 |
| 1878—Boston | .683 |
| 1879—Providence | .705 |
| 1880—Chicago | .798 |
| 1881—Chicago | .667 |
| 1882—Chicago | .655 |
| 1883—Boston | .643 |
| 1884—Providence | .750 |
| 1885—Chicago | .777 |
| 1886—Chicago | .726 |
| 1887—Detroit | .637 |
| 1888—New York | .641 |
| 1889—New York | .659 |
| 1890—Brooklyn | .667 |
| 1891—Boston | .630 |
| 1892—Boston | .680 |
| 1893—Boston | .662 |
| 1894—Baltimore | .695 |
| 1895—Baltimore | .669 |
| 1896—Baltimore | .698 |
| 1897—Boston | .705 |
| 1898—Boston | .685 |
| 1899—Brooklyn | .677 |
| 1900—Brooklyn | .603 |
| 1901—Pittsburgh | .647 |
| 1962—Pittsburgh | .741 |
| 1903—Pittsburgh | .650 |
| 1904—New York | .693 |
| 1905—New York | .686 |
| 1906—Chicago | .763 |
| 1907—Chicago | .704 |
| 1908—Chicago | .643 |
| 1909—Pittsburgh | .724 |
| 1910—Chicago | .675 |
| 1911—New York | .647 |
| 1912—New York | .682 |
| 1913—New York | .664 |
| 1914—Boston | .614 |
| 1915—Philadelphia | .592 |
| 1916—Brooklyn | .610 |
| 1917—New York | .636 |
| 1918—Chicago | .651 |
| 1919—Cincinnati | .686 |
| 1920—Brooklyn | .604 |
| 1921—New York | .614 |
| 1922—New York | .604 |
| 1923—New York | .621 |
| 1924—New York | .608 |
| 1925—Pittsburgh | .621 |
| 1926—St. Louis | .578 |
| 1927—Pittsburgh | .610 |
| 1928—St. Louis | .617 |
| 1929—Chicago | .645 |

If Manager Joseph V. McCarthy can lead his Chicago Cubs to another championship in 1930, he will have bettered a National League record. The Giants and Cubs at the present time have each won 12 pennants since the league was first organized back in 1876, and of the two clubs, the Cubs seem to have much the better chance to be the first to take 13.

The Giants, however, established a record back in 1921, '22, '23 and '24, that probably will not be broken for some time. Those years they won four consecutive championships and are the only club to have this honor. They have also won top place on three successive years, in 1911, '12 and '13. Chicago has bettered these last figures though, accomplishing the feat for three seasons beginning in 1880, and again repeating in 1906. Pittsburgh, Boston and Baltimore have all done it once.

The honor of establishing the highest percentage in one season is held by Chicago. In 1880, the National League's fifth season, Chicago compiled a mark of .798, just 10 points higher than they did the opening year in 1876. Since 1909 when Pittsburgh finished first with .724, no club has been able to reach the .700 class. The nearest to this was reached by Cincinnati at .686 in 1919. The lowest average was produced by St. Louis in 1926.

Turning now to individual batting, one finds that Hornsby of the present day and Wagner of another day hold honors jointly. Each has won the championship seven times, Hornsby for six years beginning in 1920, while with the Cardinals, and again in 1928 with the Braves, and Wagner at different times during a period about 20 or more years ago. Hugh Duffy, the Boston outfielder of years past, established a mark of .438 in 1894, the highest ever reached. The topmost average since 1900 is that made by Hornsby in 1924, of .424. Hornsby has also made the most hits in one season, 250 in 1922.

No doubt most fans have the idea that the Cubs won the pennant last year because of their powerful batting. This is not entirely true. The club did produce plenty of hits and won many games by doing so, but placed only third in the official figures in team batting. What kept them up there was their excellent fielding, which records show was .975, a mark equal to that of the Giants for first place.

The Phillies were the class in batting, but placed a mere sixth in fielding, which with weak pitching, explains their position of fifth in the league's final standing. The greatest improvement among the clubs was shown by the Giants, who went from fourth place in 1928 to a tie for first in 1929.

The possibilities of new records during the season about to open are very bright. In recent years the competition in President John A. Heydler's circuit has been very keen. The strength, rather than being assembled in one team, has been scattered throughout the league. The 1929 pennant could have been won by almost any of the first three or four clubs. This season, although the Cubs are favored, there are several other teams possessing remarkable strength that should press the Chicago club to the limit. For this reason the fans should look for an interesting race and several new records.

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

| | P.C. |
|---|---|
| 1900—Chicago | .607 |
| 1901—Chicago | .610 |
| 1902—Philadelphia | .610 |
| 1903—Boston | .659 |
| 1904—Boston | .617 |
| 1905—Philadelphia | .622 |
| 1906—Chicago | .616 |
| 1907—Detroit | .613 |
| 1908—Detroit | .588 |
| 1909—Detroit | .645 |
| 1910—Philadelphia | .680 |
| 1911—Philadelphia | .669 |
| 1912—Boston | .691 |
| 1913—Philadelphia | .627 |
| 1914—Philadelphia | .651 |
| 1915—Boston | .669 |
| 1916—Boston | .591 |
| 1917—Chicago | .649 |
| 1918—Boston | .595 |
| 1519—Chicago | .629 |
| 1920—Cleveland | .636 |
| 1921—New York | .641 |
| 1922—New York | .610 |
| 1923—New York | .645 |
| 1924—Washington | .597 |
| 1925—Washington | .636 |
| 1926—New York | .591 |
| 1927—New York | .714 |
| 1928—New York | .656 |
| 1929—Philadelphia | .693 |

When the team race in the American League gets under way on Monday and the Red Sox engage with the Senators in the Capitol City, not only will it be the beginning of a battle for the coveted pennant, but will also be a race between a veteran manager backed by long years of experience with a great team, and a new leader yet to show his ability as a manager, with a rather questionable club, still rated strong enough to win the world championship again. These men are Connie Mack and J. Robert Shawkey.

When Shawkey undertook to fill the vacancy left open by the passing of Miller J. Huggins at the head of the Yankees, he must have realized that he would have a job on his hands. With a club of veterans that at one time were the class of the league, but now patched up with one or two recruits whose ability is as yet uncertain, he will try to duplicate the Athletics' record of being the only team to win seven American League pennants since the opening year in 1900. The records of the clubs since that time show that the A's have won on seven occasions, the Yankees on six, the Red Sox six, White Sox five, Tigers three, Senators two and Indians one.

The Yankees are the only team to win the pennant three times in a row, and they did this twice, in 1921, '22 and '23 and '26, '27 and '28. They have also won the greatest number of games in one season, 110 in 1927, and therefore compiled the highest average that same year, .714. The Athletics of 1929 have the second highest average with .693.

When Fonseca won the batting championship for Cleveland last year, he brought that title to the Indians for the first time since Speaker won it in 1916. Fonseca won it with one of the lowest averages of recent years, .369. The lowest mark on record is that of .324, made by Cobb while with the Tigers in 1908. Other Cleveland winners were: Flick in 1905 and Lajoie in 1903 and 1904.

A Detroit player has won the batting championship on 17 occasions and has thereby established a record that is not likely to be either tied or bettered for many years to come. Cobb, generally spoken of as the greatest hitter of all time, contributed mostly to this remarkable record, taking highest honors from 1907 to 1915 inclusive and from 1917 to 1919. Heilmann, another great hitter and now with the Cincinnati Reds, won it four times and Manush once.

Although some fine batting records have been established in past years which seem almost invincible, they probably will all be bettered some time or another, and this era of the "rabbit" ball is as good a time as any. The hitting ability of players is bound to improve as the ball gets livelier. With this thought as a basis, it seems safe to say that 1930 will see as much hitting and no doubt more than has been shown in past years.

### TEXAS LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dallas | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Beaumont | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Wichita Falls | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Houston | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| San Antonio | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Waco | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Shreveport | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Fort Worth | 0 | 3 | .000 |

RESULTS FRIDAY

Dallas 7, Forth Worth 5.
Beaumont 8, Houston 6.
Shreveport 15, Wichita Falls 6.
Waco 5, San Antonio 2.

### VANCOUVER DEFEATS BOSTON

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP)—The Vancouver Lions, Pacific Coast Hockey League champions, scored a well-earned 3-to-1 victory over the Boston Bruins, Stanley Cup finalists, in the first contest of a three-game post-season exhibition series here Friday night. The Lions, strengthened by the addition of two National Hockey League stars, Clancy and Klires, defense man and wing man, respectively, of the Ottawa Senators, played sound and dashing hockey throughout. The visitors showed the effects of their long train ride from the East.

### MRS. PRESSLER KEEPS TITLE

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Mrs. Leona Pressler, San Gabriel, defending California state champion, Friday defeated Miss Helen Lawson, Los Angeles, 4 and 3, to retain the California women's golf title.

## PICK-UPS

MEUSEL, the Giants' coach, who has been playing the outfield for Manager McGraw in recent exhibition games and who may be put on the players' list because of the lack of reserves, should be a big help if he can continue to hit. In the game against the White Sox on Friday he surprised the fans by knocking out a home run with the bases full.

Before the opening of the regular league season next week, baseball followers will be given a chance to look over their home teams. Several city championships are being played off. The Braves and Red Sox open a two-game series here in Boston; the Yankees meet Brooklyn in Yankee Stadium; the Browns and Cardinals engage at St. Louis; the Athletics and Phillies will continue their series in Philadelphia; the Giants and White Sox meet at Chicago and the Reds play the Indians at Cincinnati.

The Chicago Cubs have released Pitcher Grampp outright to the Reading Club of the International League. Bell and Lautenbacher, also pitchers, have been released to the same club on option.

Mostil of the Giants, whose leg has kept him out of exhibition games, has been returned to Toledo, whence he came, by Manager McGraw. This was not good news to the club, as it means that they are minus one more outfielder.

It has been reported that Outfielder Orsatti of the Cardinals will be out of the game for several weeks because of a mishap sustained during spring training.

Although the Robins lost to the Red Sox in New York on Friday, the losers left the field in a happy mood because of the pitching of Phelps, a young recruit. It was his first chance at major-league opposition and he performed in a brilliant manner while in the box. If he continues to pitch with this same effectiveness, Brooklyn's chances in the coming race will be much better.

First Baseman Foxx of the Athletics proved to the home fans that he is still as good as ever by accounting for the only runs his team made against the Phillies on Friday, with two home runs.

### COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Harvard 21, Catholic 4.
Providence 5, C. C. N. Y. 1.
Fordham 3, Temple 2.
Mt. St. Mary's 6, F. & M. 1.
Princeton 10, Williams 10.
Wisconsin 6, Vanderbilt 5.
Maryland 14, North Carolina 1.
Mississippi 4, Howard 2.
Texas Aggies 7, So. Methodist 6.
Texas 9, Baylor 2.
Wabash 8, Indiana 1.
West Virginia 11, Ohio 3.
Minnesota 7, Augsburg 2.
St. Mary's 12, Kansas 6.
Oklahoma 6, Kansas State 6.

### NEW BASEBALL PLANT FOR SEALS

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League announced Friday that the directors had voted to construct a $1,250,000 baseball plant to be ready for use by the 1931 season.

## OREGON STATE HANDICAPPED

### Track Team Loses Best Lettermen—Eleven Others Report for Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—From the standpoint of veteran material, the Oregon State Agricultural College track team is facing the 1930 season severely handicapped. Coach R. W. Newman has 11 lettermen around which to build up this year's team, but the showing made by these men in winning their letters last year was only mediocre.

Lettermen who have completed their three years of competition with last season's team are M. C. Whitlock '30, javelin star, who held the northwest record; Edgar Wolfe '30, distance

LOGAN CARTER '30

runner; Clyde Ritter '29, fleet middle distance man, and Ralph Twitchell '29, hurdler. Of these the loss of Whitlock and Twitchell is the hardest to take. In addition to these, Neal Smith '30 has finished his competition, which leaves the pole vault without a man who has as yet done 12 feet.

The most promising of the remaining letter wearers is Logan Carter '30, who won the high jump in the Pacific Coast Conference meet two years ago and tied for first honors in the northern division meet last season. He also entered the national meets both years and placed. Whitlock was also a high jumper, but his place is readily taken by a pair of promising sophomores—Millard Rodman '32 and Richard Lyman '32.

#### Lyman in Pole Vault

Lyman is also one of the hopes in the pole vault since the veteran Smith is gone. Clifford McLean '31 won his letter in the pole event last year. Lawrence Kretzmeier '32, former state scholastic champion, is also out for this event.

Although Whitlock with his 190-foot plus tosses is missing from the javelin entry, Vernon Eilers '30, letterman, gets the spear out in the 180's which is good for points in the northwest circuit. W. W. McKalip '31 also competes in this event as does Marion Horton '30. K. D. Carlson '32 is the best of the javelin recruits from the '29 freshmen.

McKalip, however, devotes most of his energies to the broad jump, having won his letter in this event last year. Rodman and another sophomore, Duane Kirk '32, are expected to strengthen the Orange broad jump prospects materially.

No lettermen are available for the shot or discus events, none having been awarded last year. Several of last year's prospects are back. Roscoe Luce '30 looms up as the most likely to represent Oregon State in the discus. He is entered in the shot also. Gilbert Bergerson '32 looks promising in the shot. Horton and Lionel Cross '31 have also had experience in the shot. G. K. Peterson '32, a transfer from Ellensburg Normal School in Washington, is eligible to compete in the shot.

#### Sprint Candidates

Peterson is also a promising sprinter. The sophomore Kirk also goes in for the sprints. Two lettermen, Martin Elle '31 and J. S. Johnson '31, are also back for the 100 and 220-yard dashes. H. R. Oglesby '30, a speedy dash man, who has been kept out of competition for two seasons, has transferred his activities to the 440-yard event. He is competing with a pair of lettermen, Ronald Johnson '31 and Elton Phillips '30. Miller Nicholson '31 and Lloyd Lillie '32 are also showing considerable promise giving Coach Newman ample material from which to pick his mile relay team.

The half mile has the lettermen Paul Young '31 and Alex Milton '31. Arthur Renner '32 and William Mullin '32 are coming up rapidly for this position. No men won letters in the mile or two-mile last year, but W. V. Gilmore '30 is a holdover letterman from two years ago. Charles Webb '31, another letterman from two seasons back, has dropped out of college as did Ernest Garrett '32, former state scholastic mile champion. Kenneth Chapson '31 is an experienced miler. F. W. Hill '32, Thomas Cantine '32 and Claude Anson '32 are a trio of very promising distance men coming up from last year's freshman team.

Martin Elle '30, Clifford Cordy '30 and Charles Davis '31, the former two lettermen, and the latter a speedy prospect have all dropped out of track competition leaving the stick events without any experienced entrants. The brunt of the work is expected to fall on the sophomore, R. W. Prentiss '32.

The Orange track schedule this year includes three dual track meets, a dual relay meet and entrance in the annual Washington relays and Pacific Coast Conference track meet. The season opens with the annual relay meet with Oregon to be at Eugene and closes with the Conference track meet at Pullman, Wash., where State College of Washington is host.

April 26—University of Oregon at Eugene, (Relay meet).
May 3—University of Washington relay carnival at Seattle, Wash.; 10—University of Washington at Seattle; 17—University of Idaho at Corvallis; 24—University of Oregon at Corvallis; 30 and 31—Pacific Coast Conference meet at Pullman, Wash.

## TRACK OUTLOOK NOT PROMISING

### What Strength Iowa State Has Lies in Hurdles, Pole Vault and Distances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Ia.—Iowa State College prospects in track this spring are even less promising than were prospects for the indoor season, according to Coach R. I. Simpson. The loss in the field events of three men who failed to return to college for the spring quarter has seriously crippled the team.

Iowa State is strongest in the hurdles, the pole vault and the distances and weakest in the other field events. Coach Simpson is not at all encouraged over the outlook, which he considers the least favorable in some years.

In the hurdles four letter men perform, M. W. Soults '30, R. F. Hager '31, M. R. Soulto '31 and E. D. Smtih '31. Hager bettered a world's indoor record at the "Big Six" indoor meet this winter when he ran the 60-yard low hurdles in 7s.

#### Meier Record Holder

H. R. Meier '30, dash man, lowered the world's indoor record in the 60-yard dash at the "Big Six" indoor meet this winter when he set a time of 6.1s. K. P. Wells '32 is considered one of the best dash men. Other candidates are L. J. Schiltz '32, W. B. Hershe '32 and J. L. Norman '32.

M. W. Soults is Simpson's best pole valuter, vaulting consistently round the 13-foot mark. W. E. Christy '31 and R. L. Chipman '31, are fair performers, but not outstanding.

Iowa State's best man in the shot-put failed to return to college, leaving as the only possible contender E. H. Larson '32.

The four chief contenders for the high jump are M. R. Soults, K. C. Heddens '30, C. C. Mensing '31 and L. H. Loufek '30. In the broad jump F. R. Swift '32, shows some promise.

Two sophomores are the only javelin throwers, W. L. Delaney '32 and P. L. Gnam '32. In the discus throw Larson, shotputter, also performs. His only competitor is G. D. Hitch '31.

#### Many Out for 440

The 440-yard dash has perhaps a larger number of candidates than any other event. D. A. Womeldorf '30 is the senior contestant. Others are L. H. Zahn '31, Kern Elerick '31, A. M. Wilson '31, R. B. Conoway '32 and D. P. Jay '32.

In the half mile H. R. Putnam '31 is one of the best performers for Iowa State, although he runs both the mile and the two-mile equally well. L. F. Nagel '32 and L. M. Elson '31 also run the half mile. Putnam's running mate in the mile is J. L. Overholt '32. The schedule:

April 19—Kansas relays at Lawrence; 25, 26—Drake relays at Des Moines.
May 8—University of Missouri at Ames; 17—Drake University at Ames; 23, 24—Big Six championships at Lincoln, Neb.; 31—State meet at Des Moines.
June 6, 7—National Collegiate A. A. championships at Chicago.

## WASHINGTON STATE HAS TWO REGULARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—With only two members of last year's team back this season, State College of Washington tennis players face a somewhat doubtful campaign. W. B. Chun '31, and C. H. Peck '31, were regulars on the 1929 net team, but ranked in the lower division. They form the nucleus for this spring's squad which is practicing daily for the schedule of meets to be held.

Last year's freshman tennis team contributed several likely looking players who are stepping into varsity places. M. W. Harris '32, was the ranking freshman last seaon and stands a good chance of leading the varsity. Other newcomers are R. K. Brown '32, Roy Ostrom '32, Ronald Broon '31, C. W. Van Ambaugh '31, M. A. Gilchrist '32, Marvin Leff '32 and J. O. Bigas '32.

The 10-man squad is now conducting a ladder tournament to determine the ranking of the players. Ideal weather during recent weeks has permitted the net men to indulge in intensive training on the college concrete courts. The squqad is without the services of a coach this year but Peck has been appointed to direct activities and captain the team. Tennis has long been recognized at Washington State as a varsity sport.

Five meets have been listed on the tennis schedule with the possibility of more being added. The opening meet of the program is April 26, when W. S. C. and the University of Idaho play at Moscow. May 3 the two teams meet in a return meet at Pullman. A meet with Whitman College at Walla Walla is listed for May 10. Washington State will enter the northern division meet of the Pacific Coast Conference at Eugene, Ore., May 17. The University of Washington will be met at Pullman, May 24.

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Hollywood | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Sacramento | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| San Francisco | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Missions | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Oakland | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Seattle | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Portland | 0 | 4 | .000 |

RESULTS FRIDAY

Los Angeles 6, Portland 5.
Oakland 9, Hollywood 8.
Seattle 9, San Francisco 7.
Missions 10, Sacramento 0.

### MID-WESTERNERS SELECTED

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The United States Naval Academy has selected both the captain and manager of its basketball team from the middle West, naming Midshipman William McK. Freshour of Piqua, O., as captain and William H. Johnson of Burlington, Ia., as manager. Both will be in the graduating class next year.

### WEAR ANNOUNCES TENNIS DATE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Joseph W. Wear, chairman of the Davis Cup Committee, has announced that the tennis team representing Mexico will play the winner of the United States-Canada match at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C., on May 22, 23 and 24.

### COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Brown 7, Boston 0.
New York 7, Union 4.
Virginia 7, Randolph-Macon 5.

## BY-PLAYS

### FACING A BIG ASSIGNMENT

NEXT year will find Harvard University back in intercollegiate swimming circles, and with its splendid new pool and Harold S. Ulen as head coach, the Crimson is already looking forward to a very interesting season with a schedule that promises to give Coach Ulen and his swimmers all the high-class competition they will care to ask for. Three teams which compete annually in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association will be among the eight to be met, and followers of Harvard will have a fine chance to get a line on just how good their team is after these three—Dartmouth, Syracuse and Yale—have been faced.

In taking on Yale, the Crimson is certainly facing a big assignment, as the Eli is justly recognized as king of the swimming pool so far as college competition is concerned. In some unaccountable way Yale managed to lose the intercollegiate championship title in 1924, but that is the only lapse that can be charged up against the Blue since 1917. Twelve victories in 13 years would certainly seem to be record enough to give Yale the right to anything that it might claim regarding college swimming honors.

While Harvard as a college has not competed in any swimming meets this year or for some years past, Coach Ulen has not been entirely idle during the past winter, and when he calls out candidates for the 1930-31 Harvard team, he expects to have one or two men who have been swimming under his coaching and showing considerable promise. Among them will be William S. DeLima '31 of New York, who holds the New England A. A. A. U. 220-yard freestyle title and record of 2m. 29s. Swimming should be a popular winter sport at Harvard; but it will probably be some time before the Crimson coach will be able to put a team in the water which can compete on even terms with Coach R. J. H. Kiphuth's Yale aquatic stars drawn annually from squads of about 275 candidates.

### SQUASH GAMES SPREADING FAST

That squash tennis and squash racquets will take their places in the near future among the most popular of winter indoor diversions on the North American continent is inevitable, if the growth of these two wall games in recent years is any criterion. The two other major wall games played with bats—court tennis (sometimes known in England as royal tennis) and racquets—can hardly hope to gain so large a following because of the high cost. The American history of these games—two of them dating back more than 50 years and over a quarter of a century in the case of the other two—has been ably and brilliantly dealt with in a 283-page book called "The Racquet Game," by Allison Danzig, a New York sporting writer, well qualified to write such a book through his years of association with these sports, in which he discusses the origin of each game, the problems and methods of play and the outstanding players. A record of the champions of the United States, Canada and of other countries is included in the book, which Herbert N. Rawlins Jr. has truthfully said might be called "The Reference Book" for those who are interested in them. The book is from the press of the Macmillan Company, New York.

### NEW ENGLAND HAS POSSIBLE CHAMPION

New England has had its share of prominent billiard players, among whom are Charles Seaback, Andrew St. Jean and Arthur Woods, all of the modern school, who, though not champions, have shone brilliantly at times. The latest prospect, however, John W. Mills, seems headed for titular honors if he continues. He lacks experience, but since winning the N. E. junior three-cushion honors last year, his progress has been spectacular. Two of his victories in the N. E. open championship tournament, now being conducted at the State Theater Club, Boston, speak for themselves; he ran out the first 40-point game in 45 innings and the second in 40 innings. John M. Layton, world champion at the triple-bank game, is going to meet the winner of the N. E. open title, and, if Mills is the opponent, it will be interesting to see what the latter will do and to hear what the champion will have to say about him.

### NEVER KNOWN TO HAVE PLAYED SAFETIES

The new rule further penalizing three-cushion billiard safeties will not affect the play of Dr. Andrew J. Harris of Chicago, twice United States amateur champion, who, in 25 years of billiard activity, has never been known to have played a deliberate safety.

### SKATING AFFECTS DANCING IN LONDON

The pastime of dancing has received a hearty knock in Britain this winter from its new and now firmly-established rival, ice skating. London has four big rinks—one of them belongs to a private club—and these are packed with enthusiasts, while the attendances at ballrooms has fallen lower and lower. Former dancing enthusiasts are busy graduating toward the center of the ice. In the novitiate stage, they pass gingerly along within reach of the hand rail; soon afterward they sail round, with increasing certainty and comfort, to the lilt of the music; and, lastly, they "arrive" as dancers again, describing mazy patterns and pirouetting gayly in the innermost circle of the rink.

### EDINBURGH TO HAVE ATLHETIC DIRECTOR

On May 1 Col. Ronald Campbell, English saber fencing champion and former inspector of physical training in the British Army, will enter upon his duties in the new post of director of athletics at Edinburgh University. It is understood that Colonel Campbell, who is honorary treasurer of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs and has shown the keenest interest in the promotion of youth welfare, will be concerned at Edinburgh with sport in its widest and deepest aspects, rather than with the mere organization of university athletics.

## Australian Davis Cup Team Strong

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Now that the team has been chosen, confidence is expressed that the Australian Davis Cup players this year will triumph over their early opponents and win their way at least into the European zone finals.

The team is: Jack Crawford (New South Wales), a member of the Davis Cup team in 1928 and now the outstanding figure on Australian courts; E. F. Moon (Queensland), Australian singles champion for 1930; Harry Hopman (N. S. W.), a member of the 1928 team, and J. Willard (N. S. W.).

Crawford is captain and Willard is manager.

Until the night the team was actually approved, it was uncertain, mainly because of financial considerations, whether three or four players would be sent overseas. The selectors, who included Norman Brookes, nominated the four players and their recommendation was indorsed by the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia.

Crawford, Hopman and Moon are all young men, and it is expected that Crawford and Moon will bear the brunt of the Davis Cup contests. It was not considered advisable that any one of the three should be saddled with the responsibility of management. Willard is a player of much longer experience. He is capable of brilliant tennis, and, apart from assuming the managership, he will prove invaluable for practice and as emergency.

Australia's tennis stars have played a great deal of strenuous tennis recently, the Australian, Victorian and New South Wales championships having been held, as well as Davis Cup trials and interstate matches. Considering that the Davis Cup players should have as much rest as possible before leaving for Europe, the Lawn Tennis Association canceled the exhibition matches previously arranged for Hobart and Adelaide.

Australia's first match is against Switzerland, to be played before May 6.

A sign of the revival of tennis enthusiasm in Australia after several years of comparative eclipse: Pat O'Hara Wood, Davis Cup doubles representative of a few years ago, recently placed before the Lawn Tennis Association a generous offer to coach any promising young Victorians. The offer was accepted.

### COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Washington & Lee 73½, N. C. State 52½.

## Yankee Color Scheme Will Be Colonial Buff and Blue

The announcement that the color scheme of the prospective cup defender Yankee will be colonial buff and blue, above the waterline, not only adds much to the attractiveness of the American quartet, but will give the Boston yacht a distinctive feature that will be greatly appreciated by those who would follow the races off Newport, but who will be compelled by the patrol fleet to keep well away from the racing lanes. As the other three boats will all appear with white topsides, it is to be hoped that their sailing masters will so distribute the numbers in the mainsails that an ordinary individual may be able to pick out each yacht at a glance.

The underbody of the Yankee, like those of the Enterprise and Weetamoe, will be unpainted, and burnished as bright as a lady's breastpin. The buff will begin at the waterline, which will be without a boottop, and carried up to within a few inches of the rail, where it will give place to a bright blue streak, which will run from bow to stern. The painting of the topsides of the Yankee will be completed many days before the yacht is sent overboard, for despite the announcement last week by Manager John S. Lawrence, that the launching would be on May 1, it looks now as if the event would not take place until the middle of the month, and that the Yankee may be the last boat overboard.

The delay in sending the Yankee out of the big shed at Neponset is due to the slow work in finishing the Whirlwind. Designer L. Francis Herreshoff declares that her topsides must be given three coats of white paint, and an equal number of green coatings put on her underbody, and that she will not move until all the paint is hardened. He places the launching as of May 10, perhaps a day or two later, while yard manager Oxner wants three days to shift the ways from the Herreshoff yacht to the Yankee.

It is interesting to note in connection with the Whirlwind that not only will she have a suit of sails of American woven duck, but her rail will be of Indiana black walnut, a wood that is seldom used on yachts. The tender for the Whirlwind, which will be powered by two Lathrop engines, will be named Twister, another meteorological designation. The schooner Minas Princess, the crew quarters for the Whirlwind, left Brooklyn on Thursday and after taking on two suits of sails at City Island, continued on down Long Island Sound and reached Neponset two days later. Capt. John Muir, the sailing master of the Whirlwind, found his entire crew on board including First Mate John Anderson who sailed on the Vanitie last year, Second Mate Magnus Matheson and Boatswain Hans Anderson, all experienced men.

At Bristol the ways out of the south shop are all greased for the departure of the Enterprise early Monday morning. It will be the earliest launching of a cup yacht that the Herreshoff company has ever planned, and the crowds which streamed into the yard for the evening dips of the Columbia, Constitution and Resolute will be considerably diminished. Former Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, who will sail the Enterprise, will come over from New York on his big power cruiser Vara, and Vice-Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich will follow on his cruiser Wayfarer. Other members of the after-deck crew, C. Sherman Hoyt and Charles Havemeyer, will be with Commodore Vanderbilt.

The departure of the Vanderbilt-Aldrich yacht will leave the Weetamoe the chief attraction at the Herreshoff plant. The yacht is completely riveted, and the polishing off ofthe heads and the burnishing of the plates have begun. It looks now as if the Nichols-Morgan yacht would be ready for launching early in May, perhaps a few days before the Whirlwind goes overboard at Neponset. The Weetamoe's first mast is finished and is in the slings in the spar shop, as is her main boom and two spinnaker poles. There is a chance that she will be under sail in the eastern Narragansett by the middle of May, and an excellent chance of her reaching upper Long Island Sound a week or more before the first New York Yacht Club race off Glen Cove, June 11. Whether the Whirlwind and Yankee will turn up for these preliminary affairs depends on how long their designers will want them to remain near the yard of their builders, and also whether they will care to sail a few races off Marblehead. Boston yachtsmen are very anxious to see a cup yacht contest in Massachusetts Bay, and a few days ago a well-known yachtsman presented a handsome cup to the Massachusetts Tercentenary Committee for such a race.

## HUSKIES SHOW ROWING POWER

### Washington Defeats All of California's Crews at Seattle

SEATTLE (AP)—A resounding challenge was hurled today at the prospective participants in the coming Poughkeepsie regatta by the University of Washington Huskies who Friday scored a clean sweep in the races of the annual California-Washington crew event.

A crowd estimated at nearly 90,000 Friday witnessed a thrilling race when the Husky varsity forced out the California Bears by five feet in a last minute drive. It was a hard race for the Californians to lose, as they had held the upper hand all the way down the long three-mile course until the final 300-yard spurt of the Washington veterans.

Although wholly unexpected, the Huskies easily carried off the junior varsity and freshman races. The Washington juniors eight trimmed the Bear second boat by nine and one-quarter lengths and the Husky freshmen trounced the California Cubs by seven and one-half lengths.

The junior varsity race was over the three-mile course and the freshmen rowed two miles.

On account of strong head winds times were very slow compared with Lake Washington records. The Washington varsity sailed through the choppy water in 17m. 46s., compared with the record of 15m. 58s. established in 1916. California covered the distance in only one-fifth of a second slower. Washington's junior varsity turned the trick in 18m. 37s. and California in 19m. 14s. The Husky freshman boat was clocked in 12m. 15s. The boatings:

WASHINGTON

Varsity—Bow, Davis; 2, Alcorn; 3, Schmidt; 4, Bowen; 5, School; 6, Reese; 7, O'Dell; stroke, Ginger; coxswain, Harris.
Junior Varsity—Bow, Murphy; 2, Beckstead; 3, Swanson; 4, Valentine; 5, Phillips; 6, Morris; 7, Litchfield; stroke, Anderson; coxswain, Noble.
Freshman—Bow, Miller; 2, Daum; 3, Goade; 4, Ulbrickson; 5, Stober; 6, Esterly; 7, Mjorud; stroke,

# NEGROES OPPOSE PARKER FOR THE SUPREME COURT

## Say He Favored Disfranchisement in 1920—Hoover Stands Firm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Campaign statements regarding Negro voting alleged to have been made by Circuit Judge John J. Parker, when he was the Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina in 1920, have joined with challenges on economic grounds in forming an important and militant opposition to his confirmation as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Word on April 11 that the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee of three would report favorably on his confirmation to the full committee, with William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, dissenting, was immediately followed by the disclosure that a group of Republican senators had urged the President to withdraw the nomination on the ground that their Negro constituents were vigorously opposing his confirmation.

That the organized Negroes were against Judge Parker was officially made known on April 5 at the hearing of the subcommittee on the appointment. At that time the acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People entered protest against confirmation on the ground that as a gubernatorial candidate in 1920 Judge Parker had expressed himself as favoring disenfranchisement of the Negro.

Since then, it is now learned, Republican senators from northern and boundary states with large Negro populations have been deluged with protests from constituents demanding that they vote against the nomination. It is reliably reported that these opposing petitions have been particularly numerous from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia and Kentucky.

The Negro press has taken up the campaign, calling upon Negroes to notify their senators that unless they vote against the appointment they will meet with political retaliation.

Vice-President Curtis laid the situation before Mr. Hoover and in reply the President is declared to have stated that he would not recall the appointment; that the issue was entirely up to the Senate and that if it wanted to refuse confirmation on the grounds expressed to him it could do so on its own responsibility.

The alleged statement attributed to Judge Parker in his gubernatorial campaign is in the form of an extract from the News of Greensboro, N. C. It is as follows:

"We recognize the fact that he (the Negro) has not yet reached that stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of government, and that the participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican Party of North Carolina."

A written statement that was circulated in the Senate on behalf of Judge Parker's position in the matter pointed out that the restrictions to voting in North Carolina were applied against whites as well as Negroes.

"In the Greensboro speech," the defense declared, "it was not proposed to deny the colored people any rights under the law or to discriminate against them in any way."

# Road-Side Timber Cutting Protested

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEWISTON, Me.—A law to prevent the cutting of timber along public highways in Maine was recommended at a meeting of committees of the Maine Hotel Association here.

The recent cutting of timber along the Heart of Maine Highway to Lewiston, "transforming attractive woodland into a space of desolation," directed the attention of the hotel men to the need for some action to prevent the destruction of the state's scenic beauty, it was said.

It is felt that the proposal that timber land owners be required to preserve an uncut strip along the highways will provide sufficient protection to the appearance of the road and at the same time will not be an undue restriction to the property rights of the owner.

"Cut wood lots if you will, but leave a border of trees along the roadside," is the appeal of the association, which they hope will become the slogan for a nation-wide movement.

# Pilgrim Heritage Lauded to Masons

Praising New England's resourcefulness, "which the Pilgrims first brought to these shores and which has characterized its activities ever since," Channing H. Cox, former Governor, speaking at the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars, luncheon yesterday, said of New England that, "We have the inventiveness and skill that counts in producing the things the world must have."

"Twenty thousand factories in New England sell more than $8,000,000,000 worth of goods each year," he continued. "And there is that diversification in our products that, I firmly believe, is an assurance of stability."

Referring to the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent in Massachusetts on plant improvements, road building and public betterments, he said, "Such things do not occur in decadent communities. It is only where people are progressive that this is possible."

## Stopped Connecticut Traffic

It Took Four Weeks to Move This 95-Foot Tree From Its Home Swamp.

# Transplanting of Mammoth Elm Tree Closes State Highway Eleven Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—A 95-foot elm tree estimated to weigh between 40 and 60 tons has just been transplanted in a process that required closing of a state highway and the fording of a river because no bridges were strong enough to bear the weight.

The tree, which is 53 inches in diameter at the base, was moved to the "Gwen Careg Farm" estate of Mrs. T. Morris Murray in Abington, Conn. The transfer cost several thousand dollars. The tree was taken from a swamp-bed at Pomfret Landing by Lewis & Valentine, a New York nursery firm.

More than a month was required to move the tree. The roots grew in a wide circle without a tap root, which necessitated cutting out a "cake" of earth 20 feet in diameter and nearly four feet deep. The tree was placed upon a special trailer and moved with a caterpillar tractor and large trucks. The state highway between Pomfret and Abington was closed for 11 days, during which the tree was moved at a rate of 800 feet daily. A special staging was constructed to enable the tree-caravan to ford Cotton River brook, a tributary of the Quinebaug River.

## 'Great Accomplishment,' Says Hoover, of Parley for Naval Reduction

(Continued from Page 1)

standards set. The net balance will be a very considerable decrease in the world's actual tonnage as it stands today.

**Economic Importance**

The economic importance of the accomplishment can best be measured in terms of the situation developed at the Geneva conference. That conference broke down upon the feeling of the British representatives that it was necessary for them to create or maintain a navy of a total of nearly 1,500,000 tons. Their pre-war navy was much larger than this. The American delegates were not able to agree to this basis, as it implied such a huge amount of naval construction in the United States that it was hopeless to expect public support, and it meant a perpetually inferior navy.

The British suggestions at Geneva were, approximately:

1. Maintain the battlesips as provided in the Washington treaty, of which the British battle fleet then stood at 606,000 tons and the American battle fleet of 525,000 tons.
2. Aircraft carriers as in Washington treaty at a maximum of 135,000 tons.
3. A cruiser tonnage of about 450,000 tons in 70 cruisers.
4. Although actual figures were little discussed the conversations appear to have indicated a destroyer tonnage of about 225,000 to 250,000 tons, and a submarine tonnage of about 75,000 tons, or a total fleet of nearly 1,500,000 tons on a British basis, or 1,420,000 American basis owing to our inferiority in batleship tonnage through the Washington arms treaty.

**Increased Maintenance Costs**

If this fleet had been adopted as the basis of parity, it would have cost the United States somewhere, upon different calculations, from $1,400,000,000 to $1,750,000,000 for replacements and new construction to attain it with greatly increased maintenance costs.

The present agreement calls for parity of American and British fleets of approximately:

1. A battleship basis to each of us of about 460,000 tons, but no replacements for next six years on either side.
2. Aircraft carriers as in Washington arms treaty at a maximum of 135,000 tons.
3. A cruiser basis of 339,000 tons if the United States exercises the option of the same types as Great Britain, but, if the United States builds a larger ratio of the large cruisers, our tonnage would be 323,000. It represents a reduction of about 20 ships in the basis of the British cruisers fleet.
4. Destroyer tonnage of 150,000 tons and a submarine tonnage of 52,700 tons each.

That is, a total fleet basis of, roughly, about 1,136,000 tons (slightly less if we build the larger cruisers), as compared with about 1,500,000-ton British basis of the Geneva conference, shows a reduction of about 364,000 tons below that basis to the United States and Great Britain and a proportional reduction to Japan. In bringing this about the British scrap four eight-inch gun cruisers and five battleships, while we scrap three battleships, thus bringing about parity in battleships which was not attained in the Washington agreement. The Japanese navy under the proposed agreement will amount to something near 800,000 tons. These results are to be arrived at by scrapping, by obsolescence and by construction in some categories prior to 1936, when a renewed conference is to take place.

**Great Saving Effected**

The cost to the United States of replacements and new construction during the next six years until the further conference will be (under various estimates) from $550,000,000 to $650,000,000, as compared to a sum, as I have said, of between $1,400,000,000 to $1,640,000,000 to attain parity on the Geneva basis. To this latter would need be added the additional cost of maintenance and operating, which would make the saving upon the present basis, as compared to the Geneva, up to $1,000,000,000 in the next six years.

The savings are not alone to the United States, but to Great Britain and Japan as well. The total saving to the world is perhaps $2,500,000,000 below the Geneva basis, to which the world was steadily drifting. This sum devoted to reproductive enterprise will be a great stimulus to world prosperity.

There are no political undertakings of any kind in the present treaty except an agreement for the regulation of the conduct of submarines against merchant ships in time of war. The whole agreement is a great step in world peace and an assurance of American parity in naval strength.

# Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. H. H. Schell, West Orange, N. J.
Mrs. L. R. Worden, Rochester, N. Y.
Agostino P. Sigmore, Newton, Mass.
Clement Barisano, Newton, Mass.
Louis Lo Chratto, Newton, Mass.
Jerry Leone, Newton, Mass.
Nicholas Vassalotti, Newtonville, Mass.
Myron Siegars, Newtonville, Mass.
Charles Gentile, Newton, Mass.
Leslie Spalding, Newtonville, Mass.
R. S. Ahrweiler, Providence, R. I.
Eva R. Ahrweiler, Providence, R. I.
Betty J. Ahrweiler, Providence, R. I.
Anna R. Ahrweiler, Providence, R. I.
Louis Becker, Providence, R. I.
J. H. Pettapiece, Atherley, Ontario, Can.
Mrs. Alice Pettapiece, Atherley, Ontario, Can.
Mrs. Bert Rumble, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lena G. Burnham, Kennebunk, Me.
H. Kershaw, Bradford, England.
A. Kershaw, Bradford, England.
Miss Jessie MacKenzie, Canton, O.
Anna O. Pearson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ruth L. Palmiter, Utica, N. Y.
Alice Jenker, Cambridge, Mass.
Eleanor Kerns, Newton, Mass.
Mary Strong, Brookline, Mass.
Eleanor Shaw, Boston, Mass.
Frances Turner, Cambridge, Mass.
Letitia Brown, Topsfield, Mass.
Katharine T. Goodwin, Cambridge, Mass.
Frances Lawrence, Boston, Mass.
Julie Leavitt, Brookline, Mass.
Mary Brigham, Newton Centre, Mass.
Emily Preen, Newton Centre, Mass.
Alice W. Shurcliff, Boston, Mass.
Catharine Richardson, Worcester, Mass.
Frances Jennings, Worcester, Mass.
Louise Sirvers, Whittier, Calif.
John D. Sirvers, Whittier, Calif.

# Women's Aid Asked for Juvenile Court

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Boston City Federation of Women's Club, Herbert Parsons, Commissioner of Probation, asked the women of the city to lend their support to his endeavor to obtain better location and equipment for the juvenile court.

"We have endeavored to restore the offender to orderly behavior and to his position in society, instead of simply locking him up as would have been done under the old code," said Mr. Parsons, appealing to the women of the organization to guide their work in that direction.

Officers elected were: Mrs. Willard D. Woodbury, president; Mrs. Walter Hartstone, first vice-president; Mrs. David A. Westcott, second vice-president; Mrs. Henry E. Roberts, third vice-president; Mrs. G. Wilson Lincoln, recording secretary; Mrs. William T. H. Salter, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Willard S. Davis, treasurer; Mrs. George W. Perkins, historian. Directors, term expiring in 1932; Mrs. Alexander S. Begg, Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, Mrs. Solomon Townsend, Mrs. William Morton Wheeler.

# Women Voters Plan Finance Field Day

Members of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters will hold a Finance Field Day at Andover April 15, making of the occasion a picnic as well as a serious discussion of ways and means of financing the league in accordance with its expansion in both membership and program.

Mrs. Horace M. Poynter will open her historic house to delegates. This is the former home of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Mrs. Ralph M. Sparks, finance chairman, will preside at the opening session at 11 a. m.

# CORK REJOICES AT PROSPERITY DUE TO FORDS

(Continued from Page 1)

and night for seven days of the week, in eight-hour shifts.

Although only eight months have elapsed since the actual manufacturing began, the output is from 100 to 180 per day at present, and this is to be speeded up to reach 200 per day, in order to keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand. To cope with the expansion, large building extensions are taking place, which will almost double the area of the existing works. Huge as is the present concern, it is but a shadow of what it promises to become within even the next six months.

In the seven months ending November last, the value of the total output of Henry Ford & Son, Ltd., Cork, reached no less a figure than £1,520,762—an achievement without parallel in Irish industrial history. Of these exports, £392,335 worth was shipped to the United States and £179,803 worth to Russia. The figures are officially confirmed by the Free State Ministry for Industry and Commerce.

Though at the outset the rank and file of the factory's workmen were largely untrained, the firm has been able to adhere to their policy of filling all posts, both major and minor, by Irishmen. Today 95 per cent of the employees are Irish, and Mr. Ford has expressed his high opinion of the work turned out.

# Mount Holyoke Rechristens Hall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Hillside, one of the newest and largest residence halls at Mount Holyoke College, already endeared to six graduating classes, has changed its name to "The Mandelle" in accordance with a decree of the trustees of the college.

The renaming of the residence hall brings it into line with other student residences which have neither geographical nor descriptive appellations, but which commemorate those who have had much to do with laying the foundations and raising the structure, both material and spiritual, of the college founded by Mary Lyon almost 100 years ago.

The new name was chosen to honor Miss Mary Mandelle of Detroit, to a large portion of whose estate the college fell heir about a year ago. Her gift, of which $500,000 has already been paid into the treasury, is the largest single donation ever made to the college, according to the office of the treasurer. As it was felt the college should possess some memorial of her, and since Hillside had cost approximately $500,000, it seemed appropriate to rechristen it in her name.

# 'Caritas' to Trace Child Welfare

As its contribution to the Tercentenary program of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of its work as the agency of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts for the care of needy and orphan children, the Church Home Society will present a pageant "Caritas," on the nights of April 24 and 25, with the special matinee Saturday, April 26, in John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue.

In tableaux and dances the pageant will show how Massachusetts has cared for its dependent children through 300 years. The purpose of the pageant is to present the general trend of child welfare in Massachusetts, using the Church Home Society as illustrative of the development of a higher standard of care in the passing of the years.

The pageant, written by Miss Elsie V. Karlson of Roslindale, and correctly costumed for each period, will be produced under the direction of Miss Evelyn Cunningham of the dramatic department of Community Service of Boston, which has a number of notable community pageants to its credit.

**BIRDS AND FORESTS AIDED**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Favorable reports on the Vandenberg bill to enlarge tree planting operations in national forests and the Allen bill to establish a migratory bird refuge in Cheyenne bottoms, Barton County, Kansas, were ordered on April 11 by the Senate agriculture committee.

# Lawrence Firm Pays Less Than Minimum

The Consumers' League of Massachusetts has called the attention of the Minimum Wage Commission of the Department of Labor and Industries to a condition in Lawrence, where a radio supply concern is said to be paying its women workers $7.20 a week in violation of the minimum wage scale of $10 for that industry.

A letter addressed to the commission deplores the fact that no inspection of the concern in question has been conducted; that inspection has been substituted by a visit of the manufacturer to the commission; that the manager of the concern has been given too long a period in which to adjust his business to the requirements of the minimum wage law. Lack of an inspection, the letter states, is giving the concern an unfair advantage over its competitors. The league has forwarded a copy of its letter to the Governor.

**ARMS PLANT TO SHUT DOWN**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Notices have been posted by the Smith & Wesson Company, firearms manufacturers, announcing an indefinite shutdown of the plant beginning April 18.


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EVANS ART IN FLOWERS

# Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

## Pictorial Photography

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

EVIDENCES of æsthetic selection are to be found in many of the prints shown in the fortieth annual exhibition of pictorial photography held at the Brooklyn museum by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. This exhibit, which is to continue through April, consists of 179 prints, mostly bromides, bromoils or chlorides.

So far as this showing is concerned, it would appear that workers in pictorial photography have achieved all that is to be wished for in the flexibility of their processes. Dramatic dark tones have long been familiar, but scores of camera pictorialists now have at their command nuances of light that attentuate to mere breaths of tone, as in Edward D. Mudge's "Indian Summer," wherein every element of a landscape is subordinated to two slim birches, and in Eleanor Fischer's "Beyond," wherein plane after plane of mountainous distances is indicated with paling recessions.

**Composed Prints**

Not even by adroit focusing or by artful chemical manipulation, however, can the photographer attain to the full benefits of æsthetic selection. True selection of material starts with a void of darkness, into which objects are introduced and controlled light is allowed to filter. Selection in this sense becomes composition, and it is composition that we find in the "Design Marine" by Frances Ludovici. Upon a crackle background that has in itself a piquant irregularity of pattern is placed a broad serpentine trail of pearls, also regular-irregular in character. Upon the pearls, in various swimming and diving positions, are placed silhouetted carp.

This print is filled with an abstract beauty that enables it to hold place with the stronger human appeal of three studies of a woman's slender hands by H. Richardson Cremer. In one of these, "Meditation," there is an element of graceful suspense, with a feathered pen held in a position to write. In a second print the hands twine about a long-stemmed rose and in a third delicately hold up a jade bracelet for inspection. These prints, with their manifestation of complete selection upon the part of the artist, are among the outstanding items in this show.

**Light Economized**

William D. McClure attains to effects that stir the imagination through the sparing use of light, in "A Cheyenne Mother." He uses contrast strongly yet subtly in his picture of maturity and youth, "Granny and Me." Joseph Kraysler, also by sober restraint in illumination, attains to subtle values in "Twins," a study of two white water lilies with their dark attendant leaves. "Sentinels of the Desert," by Helen E Miller, presents cactus forms in silhouette. A. M. Powers in "The World Before Them" presents three youngsters, standing on a stony hill top, in harmony with the patterns of nature, as seen in the faint cloud argosies, the weathered formations in the stone, and the whole enveloped, as it were, in visible air.

A stirring feeling for the whole of one of this world's wonders, is given by Antoinette B. Hervey in "A Bit of Chartres Cathedral." Here we have a glance at buttresses, the middle of a soaring tower, a detail of the Gothic carving about a doorway, and a section of a stairway. Straight up the camera looked to record the symmetry of "Cathedral Pattern." The irregular scallops one likes to look for in low windrows of snow, Eleanor Fischer captures in "The Trail of the Wind." The beauty of texture in ancient masonry walls is shown to us in Mary Callaghan's "Gothic Ruin." There is forceful interpretation of character in "The Old Woodcutter," by James W. Aughiltree.

**Eclipse Paintings**

Of uncommon interest are the paintings by Frederick K. Detwiller of three phases of the eclipse of the sun on Jan. 24, 1925, as seen from Haverstraw, N. Y., by the artist. Mr. Detwiller entitled these phases "The Processional," "Totality" and "The Recessional." In the first the moon is approaching the sun, attended by Venus, Jupiter and Mercury. During totality the pageant of night is spread across the sky in daytime. In final phrase the ring of refraction is strongly evident around the sun.

In speaking of his paintings and how they were done Mr. Detwiller says in part: "Looking south toward New York City as the moon shadows appeared, I noticed it soon grew dusk as a weird light illuminated the landscape to the east bank of the Hudson. Toward the west things grew dark, people black, and I could not register the color as it was unearthly. At eight minutes before totality I went for one minute into a dark room to refresh my mind and eyes. My viewpoint was to record beauty, as seen by the corporeal eye of the artist—the values and color of the phenomena, using only my regular painting outfit, and a pencil for quick notes.

**Values Reversed**

"Suddenly the moon covered the sun in totality. Startled, I jumped. I could only in awe gaze at the corona, in harmonic motion. The moon was a black disk, dark green in the center. The law of values had been reversed. The lights of the corona were mirrored on the glassy ice of the river and the snow-covered areas. The colors in shadow were dark green, dark violet and dark orange in all variations; in the light, blues, yellows, reds and whites in all values. We were in a great shadow, looking at a distance bathed in a cold light reflected from the corona and the moon. Everything in the shadow was in sharp line and edge, whereas in ordinary moonlight the edges are soft and lost. The sky at the zenith was dark blue and violet. The three planets stood out in clear aureolean yellow against a deep sky."

Mr. Detwiller's paintings were exhibited for some time at the Museum of Natural History in the department of astronomy.

Shelly Church, Suffolk, by Cedric Morris.

## The Art of Cedric Morris

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

CEDRIC MORRIS has three distinct strings to his bow as a painter: flower arabesque, bird study, and landscape. He is already the originator of the particular styles of flower and bird painting that have come to be associated with his name, and now, to judge by his recent work, placed on exhibition this week at Messrs. Tooth's galleries, he is busily engaged on developing also his own method of dealing with landscape.

Mr. Morris's way of making a flower-piece is, one would say at a venture, to settle himself and his easel on the grass in front of a mixed bed, all a-blowing and a-growing, with butterflies flitting about, small birds hopping in and out, insects working up the stalks, and, in short, the whole busy life of the bed in full swing. Then with his eyes almost on a level (one guesses) with this small, fragrant world, he sets to work. The gaudy tangle of blooms and the forest of stalks are transferred to the canvas in bright colors, and are so arranged as to cover its whole surface, leaving only the minimum of plain background visible. Butterflies filching nectar are shown, a small bird, perhaps, is painted in as it perches at rest for a moment—sometimes, even, a glossy beetle is added to the picture—so that a maximum impression of life and movement may be conveyed. A stimulating decoration results from this "close-up" of garden life, and a certain emotional quality is added to each composition merely because of the intimacy of the angle of vision.

The different pieces are named according to the time of year in which they were produced, and not by the particular varieties of flowers they depict. It is an excellent device for enhancing the "mood" of each painting. Also, something of the same feeling the artist experienced in front of each subject is aroused willy-nilly in the spectator's mind as he compares catalogue and canvas. There are "July Flowers," "End of August," "October" and "September" Flowers, all pointedly suggestive of the time of year named. Besides these, there is a charming "Hips and Haws" arrangement, with a fat speckled thrush showing up among the brilliant berries. "Flowers of Tunisia," naturally enough, has a slightly exotic flavor, and in "Jardin Exotique," the same variety of decorativeness is further exploited. In the latter, rather grim-looking orchids, spikey cactus plants and gray-winged moths are the main constituents of the design.

The bird studies are based on the same predilection for nature seen at close quarters. Landscape plays an important part in these compositions, usually. The birds are always painted in their natural surroundings, and sometimes this gives Mr. Morris opportunities, of which he takes the fullest advantage, of painting in charming vignettes of distant scenery. A bird on the wing may be poised against a wide stretch of country, or seen with startling vividness against the sea, or hovering off precipitous cliffs. The two "Fingeringhoe Saltings," for instance, stand on a mud bank, with a whole wide estuary—a delicate harmony in subtle grays-greens and blue-greens—behind them. "Birds of the Barbary Coast" are shown at home among cactus and sand-beetles; the Virginian Partridges likewise, and a bed of yellow, white and purple irises forms the setting for the birds in the waggishly named "French Occupation"; and so on.

Attractive and stimulating as are these decorative renderings in bright color of flowers and butterflies and birds, it is the artist's recent series of landscapes which calls forth unstinted admiration. The best of these, as in the case of the flower-pieces, are named after the months in which they were executed. "November," one of the most recent of all, "comes off" in every way a landscape could. It is a very well organized design. The rhythm moves convincingly up the canvas from the gray brimming pool in the immediate foreground, over soggy autumn fields and dripping hedges to a misty hill in the far background. It is an epitome of all that November means in the English countryside, and the rain-sodden atmosphere of that lugubrious month, as well as the rich variety of its greens and browns and grays, is admirably conveyed by the artist's vigorous brush strokes.

"Holly Trees," the latest of his paintings on view, sums up as aptly another aspect of winter. The design is more ambitiously planned. A whole panorama of distant country is framed between the two richly laden holly trees in the foreground. A fraction of "November's" coherence is missing here, however, for the unity between foreground and background is not so clearly established in the more recent composition.

"The River Stour in Flood" is another beautiful achievement, in which the calligraphic drawing of the black, bare-branched tree nearest the spectator gives a tangled richness of pattern to the design. Other paintings remembered with pleasure and gratitude are "Shelly Church, Suffolk," and "Barns at Shelly Priory."

## 'Macbeth' at Oxford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—At the New Theater: Shakespeare's "Macbeth," presented by the Oxford University Dramatic Society. Produced by Brewster Morgan. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| First witch | H. H. McGoverne |
| Second witch | E. G. I. Lousada |
| Third witch | J. N. Bamforth |
| Duncan | G. L. Clutton |
| Malcolm | G. W. Playfair |
| Donolbain | C. H. Frend |
| Macbeth | V. Dyall |
| Banquo | W. S. Gordien |
| Macduff | E. E. Sabben-Clare |
| Lennox | A. H. Paterson |
| Ross | O. P. E. Reed |
| Menteith | O. D. Holt |
| Angus | R. M. Barbour |
| Caithness | R. M. Raikes |
| Fleance | O. Holt |
| First murderer | J. Glyn-Jones |
| Second murderer | P. R. G. Henriques |
| Siward | E. K. Willing-Denton |
| Youn Siward | C. H. Frend |
| Seyton | J. E. Anthony |
| Doctor | A. Spurgin |
| Porter | A. W. Henderson |
| Messenger | W. B. Webster |
| Lady Macbeth | Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies |
| Lady Macduff | Sylvia Sharpe |
| Gentlewoman | Julia Selous |
| Boy, son of Macduff | Helen Shilson |

This production was noteworthy not so much for any outstanding undergraduate acting ability it may have displayed as for the fact that it confirmed the O. U. D. S. in the practice it adopted for the first time last year of leaving the producing in the hands of one of its own members instead of calling in a professional.

The society's president, Brewster Morgan, a Rhodes scholar from Kansas now in residence at St. Edmund Hall, has had some theatrical experience in New York. Mr. Morgan makes the basis of his set an ingenious arrangement of irregular steps. With a background of flying clouds, this becomes the heath, and with the addition of a few pillars, a table and one or two stools, it represents the interior, or the exterior, or the banqueting hall of Macbeth's castle. Thus he overcame one of the chief technical difficulties of the play, the many changes of scenery it requires.

The second outstanding feature was the astonishing performance of Lady Macbeth given for the society by Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies. Flouting all the recent traditions of acting this part as a woman of impressive presence and savage and commanding temper, Miss Davies emphasized all the feminine and quiet aspects of the character. In doing so she gave a performance that was throughout effective, and, in the sleep-walking scene, positively electrifying.

V. Dyall (Christ Church), the Macbeth, delivered his lines with energy and conviction, and made a fine thing of the rhetorical patches of which the play is so full. Some of the minor characters did not realize that the easy, careless manner of speaking that is appropriate enough in a modern society comedy is unsuitable to the abounding eloquence of Shakespeare, but one of them, A. W. Henderson (St. Edmund Hall), made a great success of the porter's speech.

## Wisconsin Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A relatively small portrait, but conspicuous beyond its size, was the focus of attention at the annual April exhibition of the Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors' Society at the Milwaukee Art Institute. This portrait—of a young woman with head nodding from the weight of the first few moments of involuntary sleep—won the institute's gold medal and cash award for the outstanding work of Wisconsin painters in 1929, as judged among the 118 selected canvases of the present show.

"Forty Winks," it is called, and Elmer Harms is the artist. Harms, formerly a teacher here, is now an instructor in the art department of the University of Minnesota. Though this is his first prize won in competition with other Wisconsin artists, Harms's work has consistently forged ahead through the last five years.

The portrait is done in bold color and with cunning design. Harms has successfully placed reds, both pink-reds and purple-reds, in daring juxtaposition.

The Flower Study by Hazelle Cook won the Florence Fawsett prize for the best flower work in any medium. This flower study, in yellows and greens, shows a lily stalk raising its blossom and curiously treated leaves from a yellow paper-covered pot.

The water-color division of this year's show is both the largest and the best it has ever been. Great advance is marked since last year in the clean color, greater transparency and general development of the attributes that are water-color's specific claim.

Emily Groom of Milwaukee is represented by several fine water colors. One, a grotto of water lilies, reminds, for all the dissimilarities, of no one so much as Monet.

## 'Socrates'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Incorporated Stage Society present "Socrates," by Clifford Bax. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Meletus | Graham Stuart |
| Agathou | Emlyn Williams |
| Alcibiades | Nigel Clarke |
| Socrates | Lewis Casson |
| Aristophanes | Granville Eves |
| Simmias | R. Claude Pascoe |
| Xantippe | Dorothy Massingham |
| Crito | Oliver Johnston |
| The Jailer | Osmund Willson |

This is the sort of play that is best described as a conversation. It is well done, and the part of Socrates is splendidly played and spoken by Lewis Casson. The play culminates in a scene from the trial, and of course the famous final scene where the philosopher drinks the hemlock. One of the difficulties in writing a play about a great man is to make the man appear convincingly great. Clifford Bax certainly accomplishes this. The philosopher's talk is most stimulating and his patience with his wife is delicious—and something greater in the final scene, where she and her children come to bid him good-by. These scenes, and another delightful one between Socrates and Crito in the latter's garden, preceded by a charming classic idyll, beautifully played by the children of Lewis Casson, are really the best moments in the play; also the discussion scene between Socrates and his friends Alcibiades, Aristophanes and the rest is fully worthy of its subject. But one feels that the full dramatic value of the main situation—the coming of this homely philosopher into a heroic age and the clash of truth with mythological superstition and high-flown romance—has not quite the force it should have. Perhaps that is due to the fact that the full genius of Socrates has not even yet dawned upon the world. Yet, contemplating this play is like watching the first breaking of dawn, and the whole cast, from Lewis Casson down were worthy of their work. C. F. A.

## Augustus John Presents a Newcomer

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—No less an artist than Augustus John introduces the art of Eve Kirk to Londoners. The occasion is an exhibition of 17 of her oil paintings at Messrs. Paterson's Galleries in Bond Street; which is thus sure to receive at least a modicum of attention. For any persons interested in contemporary painting must give consideration to examples of it recommended by such a master of the craft as Mr. John.

Miss Kirk, like the majority of women artists in the British Isles, is an ex-Slade student. She has not produced a great deal of work as yet. Her name does not often figure in the catalogues of the large open exhibitions, and with the exception of a preliminary début a little time ago, when some of her things were placed on view for a week in the Literary Bookshop, she has not had a "one-man show" before. It is a pleasant experience to meet with a young painter who has developed an individual style and a technique of painting that suits it admirably. No less than this is Miss Kirk's achievement.

Miss Kirk uses the palette knife only—and uses it with remarkable skill. It is curious to find that such an essentially feminine outlook as this artist's color-range and angle of vision suggest is susceptible of interpretation through the blunt knife. Delicacy and subtlety of tone and an almost liquid smoothness of surface texture do not always characterize work done by this means. Yet these are the outstanding characteristics of Miss Kirk's renderings of street scenes in southern France, in Italy and in London.

All her canvases are moderate in size, but in none of them does she shirk filling in detail, or attempt to give a merely hasty impression. Her knife is as accurate in drawing, as painstaking in this respect, as finely pointed and flexible, one would say, as any brush of camel's hair. "Tender" and "sure" are the adjectives used by Mr. John in his appreciative Envoi in the catalogue to describe her wielding of her chosen instrument, and more precise terms could hardly be found.

Thus in "Across the Old Port, Marseilles"—an attractive arrangement in which silvery pinks and blues and grays predominate—the myriad windows in the old scarred houses across the water are filled in by minute touches of paint, the shiver on the surface of the water is there, too, made up of a shoal of little dabs of silvery pigment. And a full and rich impression of a particular aspect of the well-known scene is conveyed precisely because of this elaborate description.

The same thoroughness and deft handling of her knife, as well as a similar pastel prettiness of color, is to be found in the wider view of the "Vieux Port" (No. 14), the largest canvas on the walls. Here the pattern is more complex, there is scope for a greater variety of tone and more spacious planning of the design. It is a good omen for the artist's future development that this, which is among the most ambitious of her compositions, should have "come off" most successfully.

"An Italian River" is another distinguished bit of work, satisfying in both color and design. This carefully observed landscape recalls in general structure and color-scheme the particular type of Italian scenery beloved of Renaissance painters and used frequently by them to fill in the remote background of their portraits. The slow-moving river, opaque, creamy in tint, is seen at a bend. A little hill town crowns the apex of the design in the background. The dark, glossy green of the stunted trees alternates, as the rhythm moves upward, with bands of dusty white soil. It is the unchanging Italian scene, centuries old, that is here depicted, limned on the canvas by neat strokes of the knife.

"The Square, Cagnes," is treated more broadly, and there is a gain in spontaneity perhaps because of this. "Fitzroy Street," a view from the roofs down into that late eighteenth-century thoroughfare, makes a vivacious picture with its wavering froth of pedestrians. F. R.

Little theaters of Chicago and St. Louis are to participate in the annual one-act play tournament to be held in New York City during the week of May 5 at the Waldorf Theater. The following week there will be a long-play tournament, also with performances by amateurs of plays not hitherto produced, for which a prize of $1000 and the award of a silver cup are offered.

## A Delacroix Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

ONE hundred years ago the most talked of artist in Paris was, without doubt, Eugène Delacroix. Whatever he did—and he worked indefatigably—attracted immediate attention and generally storms of criticism. Yet in spite of all opposition he was recognized as a really great artist, and his reputation has remained secure ever since.

The first "one-man show" of his work to be held in America is now on exhibit at the Art Institute, where it will remain until April 20. Museums, private collectors and dealers have generously lent splendid examples of his work, so that 45 oils, 23 water colors and drawings and many etchings and lithographs are shown. Four of the works are borrowed from Canada, and the others come from widely scattered American sources.

France has long been a battle ground of the arts, and when Delacroix began to paint French art was sophisticated, technically remarkable, highly accomplished, but almost completely static. After Delacroix's almost 40 years of continuous production the static had practically disappeared from the art of France, not again to return.

The outstanding qualities of his work are vitality, intenseness, enthusiasm. One feels that he worked always at white heat, always reaching ahead of his present achievements and "striving always with a noble discontent." People of his time had wished to be pleased with art and entertained by it, but it was something new to find canvases which stirred one deeply and a long period of readjustment was necessary. To be sure, dramatic subjects had been painted before, but in a coldly classic manner. The characters had seemed like posed actors whose first concern was the elegance of their attitudes. As exquisite pieces of craftsmanship they could not fail to please, but they did not go beneath the surface. Then Delacroix semed to drench the public in emotion. It was a tremendous shock, but the intensity of his work continued unabated.

Delacroix was a keen student of the old masters and admired and studied particularly Raphael, Rembrandt and Rubens. He paid great attention to the rhythmic qualities of his compositions and was a keen student of color. His knowledge of the literature of all ages was extensive.

The subjects of most of the works shown in Chicago are either Moroccan (Delacroix was profoundly influenced by a trip to Morocco), historical, or studies for larger works. He was in the habit of working out many versions of the same subject, as may be seen from the several variants of lion hunts which were inspired by Rubens. Romanticism was always the dominant factor.

Today as we look at the work of this fervid painter we have difficulty in understanding why his point of view should have been so fiercely fought. We cannot realize how firmly the painters of his time were bound to conventions and formulæ, and how truly courageous he must have been to stand for his own convictions. The pictures are powerful and direct, but they do not seem excessively so to us, for all painters who have worked since his time have learned from him, and something in all the art of modern times derives from him. He painted not for acclaim or glory, but to satisfy the longings of a noble nature. C. F. K.

## Another 'Little' Theater

By J. T. GREIN

London

THE little theater movement is spreading in London. "The Players," scarce four months old, are doing well in New Compton Street, and now a quintet of clever women are about to open the Grafton in Tottenham Court Road. The managing directress is Miss Judith Wogan, who was for a long time the leading spirit of the Arts League of Service which brightened the countryside by their excellent triple bills, leavened with song and dance, while wandering from place to place in motor and caravans. One of her aides is Miss Velona Pilcher, who, in association with Pete Godfrey, founded the Gate Theater and financed it from her own resources.

Originally, the Grafton was a cinema, a rather cavernous little place, but Miss Wogan, helped by an imaginative architect, saw its possibilities and acquired it for a mere "song." As I write the builders are still at work on a complete transformation scene, and when it is ready—early in May—it will be a regular little bonbonnière, up to date in every respect, with an apron stage and a promenade at the back. Comfort and brightness will be the keynotes in the auditorium and the dressing rooms. Unlike the Gate and the Arts Theaters, the Grafton will be open to the general public and the prices will "suit the most slender means and purses."

The policy of the Grafton will be one of spectacle-coupé of variety and "serious" plays of about an hour's uration. This is in itself an auspicious intention, for it will undoubtedly bring a return of the curtain raiser, the one-act play which in former times was the springboard of the beginning dramatist. Already in her traveling days Miss Wogan proved that she was a good "taster" of this miniature form of drama and many remember with pleasure the matinées at the Court, which presented several one-act gems.

The company will be permanent, and, in order to give the youngest generation a chance, each play will be understudied by a band of beginners and students. Provided the directors have sufficient means to warrant a fairly long engagement, this is an excellent idea. Many actors of quality are willing to accept a small but regular salary for a period, instead of demanding large pay at the risk of a run, and of course the newcomers, eager for a hearing and experience, will welcome the opportunity. On the whole, the new enterprise would seem to lead off under the happiest of conditions, and under the skillful guidance artistically of Miss Wogan and, on the business side, of Miss J. M. Harvey, the indefatigable secretary of the Film Society, there is every promise that the Grafton will establish a career, a reputation and a faithful clientele.

## A Theater of the Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, O.

AMONG the cities of the middle West, where similar conditions prevail, Cleveland, with its population 73 per cent European born or of European parentage has taken the lead during the last winter in providing congenial expression for national groups through a series of dramatic and musical performances given in one of the halls of the Municipal Auditorium Building, where adequate staging, lighting and seating capacity have made ideal conditions possible. Under the auspices of the Cleveland Plain Dealer there was formed an international committee representing 36 national groups. Stage productions by 29 of these groups will have taken place before the close of the season.

Year after year in neighborhood halls dramatic societies of each national group have presented plays or operatic performances that were deemed worthy of a wider hearing. The Plain Dealer provides the theater rent free for one performance and one dress rehearsal, as well as the necessary stage hands, ushers and other attendants, also expert technical and coaching aid and a fine modernistic set of scenery adaptable to many changes.

Up to the present date, performances have been given by the following nationalities: Greek, Syrian, Negro, Hindu, Russian, Dutch, English, Bulgarian, Welsh, Armenian, Chinese, Hungarian, Slovak, Czech, Slovenian, Croatian and Swedish. Performances still to be given are under the auspices of German, French, Spanish, Hebrew, Polish, Lithuanian, Danish, Yiddish, Russian, Ukrainian, Irish and Italian groups.

The project met with immediate success, each group presenting worthy productions and playing to packed houses, often turning hundreds away. In many instances the proceeds of the performances were used for worthy civic causes as when the Greeks used the money to buy uniforms for their boys' band and to provide an additional teacher in their Greek school. The Negroes gave their earnings toward the Gilpin Players' Scholarship Fund—a fund of $5000 administered by the Cleveland Museum of Art for talented Negroes at the Cleveland School of Art. The Hungarians used theirs for the purchase of a marble bust of Petoefi, Hungarian poet, author of the play presented, to be placed in the public library. The Lithuanians will use theirs for their national garden, one of a number of such gardens developed in the public parks.

Several of the plays have received production in near-by cities, the Greek play was demanded for a production in Youngstown. The Negroes gave their play "Roseanne" in Berea at the invitation of the superintendent of schools. It also had a week's engagement at the Ohio, one of the larger commercial theaters of the city. The Czechs have for 17 years given annual performances in Bohemian Hall of "The Bartered Bride" by their composer Friedrich Smetana. When it was produced in this series it drew capacity houses for several performances.

The Dutch for the first time in the history of the city appeared in a national program. As a result of this production members of their Cleveland colony which numbers about 3000 have formed their first national organization. Throughout the development of the project there has been hearty co-operation secured by the Plain Dealer from numerous organizations such as the Cleveland Playhouse, and from city officials.

## New York Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Recent bronzes by Anna Coleman Ladd are being shown at the Fifty-sixth Street galleries.

During April at the Roerich Museum are being shown paintings by Leon Dabo, Eugene Higgins, Howard Giles, Charles W. Hawthorne, Emil J. Bistran, Willard Paddock and others.

Complete modernist interiors are included in the new exhibition at the Modern Age shops, East Seventeenth Street.

A collection of 29 water color drawings by Thomas Rowlandson, formerly in the Havermeyer and other collections, are to be shown at the American Art Association galleries beginning April 12, where they will be sold at auction on April 16 and 17 together with numerous other drawings and prints.


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# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## As the New York Season Wanes

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

CLOSINGS have taken place in speedy succession of late, and every one of them with a flourish. Almost better, however, say openings; since a musical schedule has only to end well to be assured of a fine fresh start. Wherefore, in room of report that a number of subscription calendars are successfully concluded for this season, let word be given out that a certain five of them have brilliantly begun for 1930-31, namely: Sunday afternoon concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday night concerts of the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra at Mecca Auditorium, special Wagnerian matinées of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House, choral meetings of the Schola Cantorum at Carnegie Hall, and presentations of choral and instrumental works by the Friends of Music chorus and the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, hitherto at Mecca, hereafter at the opera house.

Comment enough, first and last, has been written on the Philharmonic-Symphony, as directed by Arturo Toscanini. Persons who hear a concert of his pretty generally confess to a memorable experience. No doubt Toscanini sometimes misses the mark, granted that where classic outline, balance of phrase against phrase and proportion of light and shade principally count, he seldom fails. Where he is likely to get the wrong effect is in certain types of descriptive music, those in which pictorial humor and caricature figure. Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," to note an example, can hardly be called his piece. But Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" Prelude and Finale! Every conductor who has Wagnerian music to deal with ought to go to him to learn how the score can be read out in all its detail, and yet never a moment of blatancy.

**The Manhattan Symphony**

To leave the historic Philharmonic-Symphony recommencing the shortest of its several series of concerts, and to consider an orchestra that waits at its second break o' day, the Manhattan Symphony is an independent organization having a New York musician, Henry Hadley, as conductor. Not that liberation from a group of guarantors, which is about all that independence can signify, carries any particular advantage, and not that possession of the services of Mr. Hadley assures, if attendance the first year is anything to judge by, crowded houses; but a policy has been definitely adopted which seems to be of about the most promising consequence of any ever set down in the records of an orchestral committee here. This calls for the presentation of something written by a citizen of the United States at every concert; so that the rule will be—as many programs given, so many works of American origin interpreted.

Now to go up close to Mr. Hadley, nobody calls him a model man of the baton. People evidently think of him as "leading" the orchestra, old style of talk, rather than as "conducting" it, modern parlance. They show a disposition to regard him as an exalted sort of bandmaster, and as a native son who has managed to catch the mechanical knack without capturing the artistic you-know-what-I-mean of his craft. They look upon his efforts as a paraphrase of what exists in authentic form in Europe, not as a straight-out expression of that to which we apply the term, something more than pronoun, "himself."

But Mr. Hadley is at the head of the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, by choice of the committee and players, and by approval, obviously, of the audiences. He has got a new institution established, making a quiet success in a line of endeavor in which others have made mere noisy failure. He resumes his labors under a plan of action which must secure him useful and steadfast friends. He will toil on behalf of what must be accounted the most influential factor in American music—the American composer. Of the numerous European conductors who have held engagements with instrumental organizations here, scarcely one has taken an interest in American composition. Worse than that, no American musician who has hitherto held a conductorship in New York has done so either; at least not in a wholehearted, unremitting manner. Every man of them has faced a moment when the friendship of the American composer would certainly have helped him, and in many a case might have rescued him from defeat.

**The Wagner Cycle**

The Wagnerian cycle was perhaps more remarkable for the sort of listeners it brought to the Metropolitan Opera House than for anything else; a large part being Wagnerites of other days whose enthusiasm remains uncooled, and a large part young persons who attended performances of the dramas of the "Ring"—whether the actual ones, "Rheingold," "Walküre," "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung," of the cognate ones, "Meistersinger" and "Tristan and Isolde"—for the first time. Listeners so ardent as they for Wagner can hardly help having a profound effect on the artists and even making themselves felt with the management. Without doubt they do much toward maintaining old standards that are useful and in setting up new ones that suit the times.

In this regard, it would be enlightening if veritable knowledge could be had of people's sentiments—not by vote, because no one could possibly frame a question that would bring out the thing desired. These matters lie beyond words, anyway; that is why they are music. But to submit the rough outline of an opinion for what it may be worth, three voices contributed to the golden illusion of the "Ring"; those of Mr. Laubenthal in the title part of "Siegfried," of Mme. Kappel in the part of Brünnhilde in "Götterdämmerung," and of Mr. Schorr in that of Wotan in "Walküre."

**Schola Cantorum**

The last reunion of the Schola Cantorum, Hugh Ross, conductor, brought to hearing three Italian madrigals of Monteverdi that would cause anyone to turn against Bach as the most mechanistic of composers, and to censure the Bach fugue as the least appropriate of forms for voices singing in parts. It gave, for another item, audition to a short choral study of Pizzetti, "La Rondine," which seems to disclose a present-day composer endeavoring to call the style of Monteverdi back. The music gives the impression of something much studied, and at the same time well achieved.

After a different sort of pondering is the "Concerto Spirituale" of Lourié, which was performed for the first time anywhere from manuscript, with Boris Popoff, baritone, and Denyse Molié, pianist, assisting. The work consists of a prologue for baritone with accompaniment of a sextet of brass instruments, and a main part for piano and double chorus, with double-basses and brass as a sort of auxiliary. It is modern in Lourié's own way, which is no other Russian's, least of all Stravinsky's. If one composer, Moussorgsky, has stood unrelated to anyone else, now another so stands, and his name is Lourié. He is an artist with idea, which he expresses in spite of form. He is the least Aristotelian of them all. If Moussorgsky flings the "Poetics" and its rules across the room, Lourié in perfect rashness throws it into the fire.

**The Friends of Music**

On the Friends of Music, Artur Bodanzky, director, a word only. Their farewell to the old hall of song and greeting to the new was Purcell's "Dido and Æneas," Margarete Matzenauer and George Meader, principal soloists. Nobler music than the final air of Dido and the chorus which follows is scarcely to be found. Emotionally, if a hard-worked word will do, it seems to look both backward and forward, as though it regretted its own departing seventeenth century and yearned for the coming eighteenth. A little longer career, and Purcell had doubtless done something toward guiding the course of oratorio and opera, instead of leaving a mere name for musicologists to write essays upon. Purcell, plainly, knew the voice as an actual and direct means of human utterance, where Bach conceived it more as a musical instrument performing the chromatic scale. For another matter, he saw dramatic characters as living faces, where Handel saw them rather as artificial masks.

TOURING WITH GERMAN COMPANY

JULIETTE LIPPE

Prima Donna of the German Opera Company, Which Has Just Completed a Tour of the United States.

## A Modern 'Tonadilla'

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

Madrid

THE Madrid Philharmonic Orchestra has started a new series of concerts, the programs of which include a number of novelties. The first of these to be performed was the transcription for full orchestra of the tonadilla, "The Straw Doll," by Julio Gómez. This was produced in its original form (for voices and small orchestra) at a Madrid concert five years ago, and interested the Philharmonic conductor, Pérez Casas, so greatly that he commissioned its author to write it in the form now produced.

The name "tonadilla" means nothing to readers unacquainted with the history of the old Spanish stage; and to many Spaniards of today, it means something very different from what it stood for during the second half of the eighteenth century. Many people take it as referring to a song arising in a popular setting. It may have been this at first; but from the middle of the eighteenth century onward, and for 50 years or so, the tonadilla was a brief comic opera in one act performed between two acts of a Spanish comedy—exactly as the Italian "Intermezzi" (of which Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona" is the prototype) were performed between two acts of the Neapolitan operas.

This scenic tonadilla flourished, established a glorious tradition, and then fell into oblivion. Of late years, it was rehabilitated with the support of the Royal Academy of Spain. Great musicians contributed to its repertory, which consists of about 2000 (unpublished) works preserved in the Madrid Municipal Library. A selection of these is shortly to appear; it will enable the musical world to appreciate the merits of old composers such as Misón, Aranaz, José Palomino, Esteve, Laserna, Ferandiere, Bustos and Moral among others. The famous singer Manuel Garcia has written fine tonadillas.

**Varied in Form**

The tonadillas varied in form. Of its main types, a salient one comprises three parts. It also varied in length, becoming longer in proportion as it enjoyed greater popularity and was written for a bigger cast. Some were written for one actor only, others for two or more, up to seven or eight and choir. The earliest examples were chiefly on plebeian subjects, and in a satirical tone. Gradually the influence of Italian music made itself felt, the libretti acquired a more or less sententious tone; artificiality, exaggeration and turgescence crept in, and decadence inevitably followed.

Thus vanished an art-form whose repertory is in many ways an important source of information on Spain's musical lore. You cannot read the best examples of tonadillas without admiration—as shown by the attitude toward them of experts such as Pedrell, Mitjana and Julio Gómez (who has written a biography of the composer of tonadillas, Blas de Laserna).

**"The Straw Doll"**

"The Straw Doll" is, the subtitle of the published vocal score tells us, "a piece of stage-music in the old Spanish fashion." Something of the old essence of Spanish music reappears in this modern score, something of the old works in which Pedrell saw "one of the best and most necessary manifestations of musical Hispanism." It is a monologue in which the aspects of the one character are brought out splendidly, and with a wealth of picturesque elements, in a succession of live and contrasting forms which have proved a fruitful field of inspiration for the composer.

## The Musical Life of Naples

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome

ITALY and Spain offer a curious contrast in the geographical diversity of their musical tastes. In Spain the populations of the north are far more musical than those of the south. One finds on the Atlantic side, at Bilbao, San Sebastian, Gijon and even Vigo, publics as attentive as those of America or Germany; whilst in Andalusia, concerts serve mainly to accompany marriages and conversations. In Italy, on the other hand, one finds much deeper love of music in the meridional provinces, such as Naples, Bari or even Palermo. This is not to say that in Milan, Turin or Venice they do not like music, and it would be impossible to establish a comparison betweeen these cultivated and refined publics and the publics of southern Spain. But it is certain that the Naples public, of all those in Italy, is the most alive, the most understanding. And it is remarkable to see how this public has progressed in a few years. Barely 10 years ago, a performance of Debussy aroused a scandal in Naples. Today, on the contrary, the most audacious music can be presented to this same public in conditions of security superior to those offered by Milan or Rome.

For many years, Naples has led excellent concert societies. And one must not forget that this town has been fortunate enough—at various occasions and the last time during the period 1909-1912—to have at the head of its musical organization a man like Giuseppe Martucci, the admirable leader who each day seems more clearly to appear as the real initiator of all the vast movement of musical revival that today inspires Italy.

**The Scarlatti Association**

Among Neapolitan musical societies—besides the older Societa del Quartetto and the Amici della musica—one must give a quite particular place to the Associazione Alessandro Scarlatti, founded and directed by the organist Franco Michele Napolitano. This association may be considered perhaps as that which has for 10 years accomplished the best artistic work in Italy. With limited financial resources, the "Scarlatti" has been able to give in Naples a considerable number of advanced musical works, and to form a public that is without doubt one of the most intelligent in the peninsula. Supported in its efforts by a choral society directed with great authority by Mme. Emilia Gubitosi-Napolitano, the association has been able to present, in conditions of excellence, modern works such as Honegger's "Kind David," Kodaly's "Psalmus Hungaricus" or Szymanowski's "Requiem."

This year the "Scarlatti" was called upon to merge with the new "Societa dei concerti sinfonici." But, whilst working with the new organization, the "Scarlatti" may continue—under the form of chamber concerts or small orchestral concerts—its work of propaganda in favor of the most modern music. It will be interesting at the same time to see Franco Napolitano at the head of the artistic direction of the orchestral concerts—a direction which can only benefit by the lofty intelligence and considerable experience of this musician.

**Two Conservatories**

Naples has two big conservatories, one official (the Conservatori di San Pietro a Majella) and the other private (the Liceo Musicale di Napoli). Besides these two big establishments, there exist a large number of other schools of music. One must add that musical criticism is assured by critics such as Tony Procida or Guido Panmain, critics who are certainly among the best in Italy. This contributes enormously to the formation of public taste. But one must now speak of the theater.

Everyone knows, at least by name, the San Carlo of Naples, the largest theater in Italy; the stage which, for so many years, has competed with the Scala of Milan and upon which, during the management of Barbaja (1810-1839), were seen in succession such singers as Colbran, Sontag, Grisi, Tamburini, Rubini and Lablache. A splendid theater, built in 1737, destroyed by fire in 1816 and rebuilt in six months.

But the San Carlo, during the post-war years, has known hard days, and a period of decadence even worse than that which, during the same years, afflicted the Costanzi of Rome. It was the end of the "golden age" that lasted for a great part of last century—the age of the "divi" and "impresari." But if a Barbaja knew how to combine the cleverness of a business man with artistic taste, his successors little by little plunged the lyric theater into a lamentable state of decay. And in the last 20 years, to all the ills that accumulated in the lyric theater in Italy, came to be added the general exodus of singers to the United States and to South America; so that the level of lyric productions in Italy until only eight or ten years ago was deplorable.

**San Carlo Reorganized**

It was then necessary in the chief theaters to replace "impresari" by a more modern organization devoid of all lucrative aim. It is thus that, nine years ago, a start was made by reorganizing the Scala of Milan in the form of "ente autonomo," that is to say, independent organization, financed by the State and the Province of Milan. The material success of this organization led three years ago to the extension of the same system to the Costanzi, since become the Teatro Reale dell 'Opera. The third theater to be subject to the same transformation was the San Carlo of Naples. The new Council of Administration has begun by undertaking—as was done for the Scala and the Costanzi — extensive modernization, and today the stage of the San Carlo can worthily compete, in relation to the machinery and lighting, with the two other great Italian theaters.

The artistic direction of the theater has been intrusted to Maestro Edoardo Vitale, who for many years occupied the place of first conductor at the Scala and at the Costanzi. The singers are for the most part the same as in Rome. The season opened this year with the "Goetterdaemmerung" of Wagner, followed by Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri" and by Verdi's "Simone Boccanegra," two national operas forgotten for many years. Pizzetti—before his departure for the United States—conducted his admirable drama, "Debora e Jaele." Presently the San Carlo is giving the first performance of the last opera of Franco Alfano, "Il piccolo Lord."

If one thinks of the poverty, of the platitudinousness of the repertory that a few years ago afflicted the San Carlo, one may measure all the blessing of the new organization. That is a new form of the new ideal which at the present time is stirring all Italy, an ideal that seems analogous to the humanist one from which was to spring—five centuries ago—our "Rinascimento."

## 'Georges Dandin' and 'Sicilien'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE present management of the Opéra-Comique courageously endeavors to restore to our second lyric theater its true mission. It has revolted against the abuses of musical melodrama. Since it has policed the Salle Favart, crime has diminished there considerably, and one sees defended the rights of grace, of good nature and of laughter.

Two novelties—"Georges Dandin" and the "Sicilien," emphasized this reassuring ideal. But one perceived that it is a difficult task to distract honest people. At bottom, the success of lyrical dramas did not indicate in their authors any particular love of cruelty, but merely revealed an obedience to the law of least resistance. It is indeed much easier to handle sword or rapier than irony, and simpler to be a criminal than a man of wit. Max d'Ollone and Omer Letorey have once more proved this to us.

The two works that comprise the entertainment offer us, indeed, two identical solutions of the same problem. Both make use of a classical literary theme entirely devoid of the unexpected, discreetly modernized by two rhymers of today and set to music by two composers in possession of a technique that is frankly academic and faithful to the most conventional writing and to stereotyped effects of exclusively scholastic elegance and badinage. For the rest, the shade of Molière and the interchangeable costume of the young premier completed the unification of the two scores. So much so that in spite of a coefficient of musicality obviously greater in Omer Letorey, these two works seem to form but one.

**Respectable and Ineffectual**

A musician will experience positive embarrassment when he is asked to formulate his opinion upon two works so profoundly respectable and so perfectly ineffectual. Here are two composers who know their métier admirably, have taste, a free and clever pen, agreeably use all styles, treat all situations and all texts according to the best traditions of the genre and who, however, work in vain because not a trace of individuality can be discovered in them.

Their part, however, was correctly played by the management. The décors, the costumes, the production and the interpretation of this comic-opera and this lyrical comedy are carefully done. And Mmes. Emma Luart, Gauley, Jérome, Cernay and MM. Musey, Félix Vieuille, Dupré Claudel, Pujol and Hérent were sympathetically applauded.

But it is evident that in thus choosing subjects that offer the public no element of interest, dealing with two plots every event of which is known ahead by the audience, and laboriously encumbering them with academic music devoid of all spontaneity, all ingenuity and all sincere gayety, the authors, whose aim was obviously praiseworthy, cannot boast of having rendered a great service to the cause of comic opera, that delightful genre unjustly fallen into disgrace.

**Kirchhoff as Tristan**

Among the great musical events of this month let us note the appearance of Kirchhoff at the Opéra-Comique in the part of Tristan. Since the Bayreuth Festival of the Champs-Elysees that revealed him to the French public and founded his Parisian fame, Kirchhoff has imposed himself upon our admiration by his extraordinary qualities as singer and lyrical tragedian. One has not forgotten the tour de force that he accomplished in the "Ring," in interpreting in turn Loge, Siegmund and Siegfried with a strength and variety of means without example in the history of our musical theater. But that was a question of very special characters, of legendary types, that one could draw with a rather stressed line, vigorously marking the reliefs. Nothing allowed one to guess what this astonishing artist would do with the rôle of Tristan, whose composition requires quite other virtues.

Kirchhoff showed himself splendid in ardor, power and intelligence. Admirably in voice, he dominated without effort the orchestral torrent. Over all the brass let loose, Kirchhoff's voice shone like a wet sheet of glass lit up by the sun.

What a solid, honest, conscientious, and loyal, almost to excess, technique. In all the tessituras, he gives himself with the same generosity, the same prodigality. Of course, it is not the wholly external prowess of the Italian tenor "sticking to the ceiling" a high C carefully swollen like a balloon; it is the sincere expression of a deep feeling. And that is what made this interpretation irresistible. During the whole evening, we lived through the trials of Tristan with tremendous intensity. The public was carried away with enthusiasm and give Kirchhoff a brilliant success. This performance of "Tristan" will remain legendary.

## Stage and Film Notes

Harold Lloyd will play a shoe clerk in his next picture, "Feet First," with some of the scenes photographed in Hawaii.

Warner Brothers' newest Broadway film presentation house, the Hollywood, is to open on April 17.

Edwin M. Royle is the new shepherd of the Lambs Club, New York.

During the week beginning April 21 a dozen little theater groups of Westchester County, New York, will conduct a tournament.

The best film acting performances in the year ending July 31, 1929, were those of Mary Pickford in "Coquette" and Warner Baxter in "In Old Arizona," it has been decided by the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences of Hollywood.

## Merrie England

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

HOWEVER improbable, perhaps it is still possible for a musician of genius or great talent to remain undiscovered or unappreciated by his contemporaries. You never can tell—as was proved recently in a sister art by the remarkable case of Modligliani, the painter who in Paris cafés sold for almost the price of a meal pictures which now fetch 25,000 francs. Once upon a time it was the cry of the English composer that he could not get a hearing. Within the last few days we have heard, apart from smaller things, not only a program devoted entirely to compositions by John Ireland, Constant Lambert and William Walton, but a new Fantasia on Sussex Folk-Songs, for violincello and orchestra, by Vaughan Williams, an Overture, Elegy, and Rondo by Arnold Bax, and on the following evening a full-size Symphony—his third—from the same pen. And as much homemade music, if not more, will be heard during the next week or two. If at the present time there exists an "undiscovered" English composer, his talent must be less noteworthy than his gift for hiding. But as Shaw's waiter said, you never can tell.

A big section of the British Broadcasting Corporation's sixth concert of contemporary music was devoted to John Ireland: it comprised a Ballade for pianoforte (1928-9) and 12 songs, including a setting for five poems by Thomas Hardy. These poems—on the whole almost as cheery as a wet day in a colliery district—have a verbal texture that cannot be described as either silky or slick. A couple of verses will show their characteristic quality:

> Beckon to me to come
> With handkerchief or hand,
> Or finger mere or thumb;
> Let forecasts be but rough.
> Parents more bleak than bland,
> 'Twill be enough,
> Maid mine,
> 'Twill be enough!

And:

> It was what you bore with you, Woman,
> Not inly were,
> That throned you from all else human,
> However fair!

Whatever they inly are, these poems beckon to the average listener-in with the finger mere or thumb of parents more bleak than bland. One can imagine him murmuring "'Twill be enough!" as he shuts off his loudspeaker to set the gramophone going with the latest fox-trot or another and more cheerful kind of blues.

**Musical Web Tough**

Nevertheless, for all his gloom and verbal clumsiness, Hardy was a great poet. John Ireland belongs to a later generation but his work manifests many qualities, qualities peculiarly English, in common with that of the older man—not, one hastens to add, in a certain awkwardness of technique. Few contemporary composers can say what they want to say more trenchantly and appropriately than John Ireland. But, like Hardy, he is not easy of address. The web of his musical thought is tough, too tough perhaps for the expression of the lyrical. Beauty is there, however, although it may not easily catch the ears of those to whom values are always surface values. Ireland has been almost too successful in supplying Hardy's rather fractious words with the wings of song. They fly low, as it were, round and round in a sad circle. To borrow a phrase of Thackeray, how hard it is to make an Englishman acknowledge that he is happy!

These songs are singable, and that is no mean feat in a day when apparently composers do not know whether to treat the voice as an organ of speech or song, or both or neither. Fortunately for the singer the one thing they agree about is to refrain from using the voice as an instrument of virtuosity. The choice of George Parker to sing the Hardy songs was fortunate. He sang them with a deep musical sincerity and conviction born of appreciative insight into the composer's aims, and he knows really how to use a fine voice.

**Walton's "Facade"**

The brighter side of English art was represented by William Walton's 'Facade"— a gay entertainment, based on the poems of Edith Sitwell, for speaking voice and instruments in six parts. This work was fully dealt with in these columns when it was first performed. Its exhilarating verve and humor do not flag with time and if only the acoustics of the Central Hall, Westminster, had behaved as good acoustics should, one's former enjoyment would have been recaptured. As it was, the hall provided an aural imitation of those distorting mirrors which add to the curious pleasures of English seaside piers. The instrumental part swelled out to undue proportions and the speaking voice practically vanished.

Vaughan Williams's Fantasia on Sussex Folk Songs for violoncello and orchestra, heard at the Philharmonic with Casals as soloist, left critics with singularly little to say, perhaps because on this occasion the folk tunes themselves and the composer had so little to tell. If only the folk would write a few new tunes! One grows more and more convinced it must have been a folk tuné that happened to the old cow. But nowadays the folk, like Charles Lamb and modern composers, seem incapable of a tune.

**Bax's Third Symphony**

The Third Symphony of Arnold Bax deserves an article to itself, for even one's first impressions gathered much that invites close critical inspection and the relation of the work to contemporary European art presents a piquant problem. Young central Europe, after listening incredulously for a page or two, would no doubt mutter "romantic," and that would be that. It may be a work born out of its period—the composer's note in the program took one back at least a generation—but then the Englishman often has a constitutional prejudice against being "in" the movement and dislikes dancing round the latest fashion. After all, what does it matter if a composer is slightly unpunctual and a few years late?

Here is a symphony that begins, to use the composer's own words, with "an introduction in which the basic idea of the music is adumbrated as through a dark haze" and ends with an epilogue "in complete tranquillity." Every bar breathes out picturesque musical romance and our rusty emotions soon begin to stir and throb in sympathy. In fact, Bax with his ear for rich and striking color, once more orchestrates our emotions for us in the grand style. But in spite of its old-fashioned æsthetic the work is alive with interesting ideas, the structure seems sound, and the composer has curbed that discursiveness which makes some of his earlier work appear to be overgrown with musical weeds.

## A New Sandberg Film

COPENHAGEN—The Danish film producer, A. W. Sandberg, during a short visit to Copenhagen, gives particulars of a new film he has just produced in conjunction with the German Terra Company, the American United Artists and the French Louis Malpas. It is called "The Soul of the Orient." It is not a talkie, but it has its own music and some songs by the famous Kiki, from Montparnasse.


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# THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

## Constructing the S. W. Supersonic

By MANSON E. WOOD

*This is the fourth of a series of articles on a very unusual short-wave receiving unit.*

THE design of the short-wave unit is so simplified that one can be easily assembled and wired in a very short time if parts that are already available for the purpose are used. The cost of the parts necessary to build the set is so low that it would not be worth the builders' trouble to make them or risk the unsatisfactory operation which might be encountered with units of poor design.

Most of the experiments conducted by the author during the last few months were made with a model constructed by himself. Ordinary condensers and tube-base coils were used. The results obtained with the unit shown in one of the past articles were far better than the results obtained with the crude experimental model which was used primarily to complete the circuit design.

Looking at the panel view of the unit the dial on the left is the oscillator control. The dial on the right tunes the antenna coil. The knob in the center of the panel is no longer used. The lower knob controls the plate voltage of the oscillator and corresponds to R2 in the wiring diagram printed last Saturday. In the rear view of the unit published today the tuning condenser on the right is the oscillator control and is C2 on the diagram. The other tuning condenser is C1. The coils on the left and right correspond to L1, L2 and L3, respectively.

The parts shown are made by the National Company. The tuning range of the condensers covers 270 degrees and gives a better separation of stations than condensers which turn only 180 degrees. The screen-grid tube between the two coils is the detector. The oscillator tube is just behind the detector in the rear view. The coils are the plug-in type, the sockets for these being integral with the sub-panel. The radio frequency choke (RFC) is in front of the detector tube and may be mounted under the panel.

The panel is metal, finished in special lacquer. The oscillator condenser must be insulated from the panel and this is accomplished by the use of a bakelite shaft supplied with the condenser. The panel is grounded to the minus side of the filament supply by contact with the rotor side of the antenna tuning condenser. The insulation of the oscillator condenser from the panel prevents any short-circuits and isolates the oscillator circuit so that the hand does not affect the adjustment of the dial.

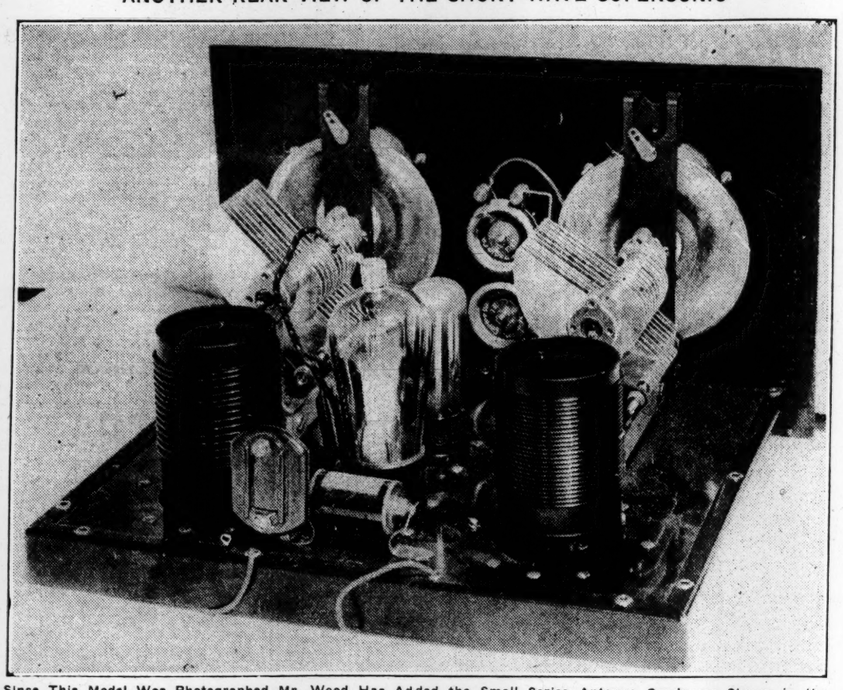
A few moments' study of the wiring diagram and the two views of the unit will assist in the wiring of the set. A screw driver is the only tool necessary to assemble the unit if the parts shown are used.

The short-wave unit is so stable in operation that no trouble will be experienced in the construction of the model referred to above. It is well, however, to follow the standard practice of placing the filament and voltage supply wires near together. Run all other leads direct from point to point in the diagram. The coupling coil L4, RFC, C5, C6, R3, C3, C7, C5 and R3 may be all mounted below the sub-panel which makes for neat appearance and ease of wiring. The assembly of the parts shown is so simple that the unit may be constructed during the first part of the evening and used for short-wave reception before retiring. List of parts used:

Two equi-cycle condensers .000125 (C1, C2) and the special coils (L1) and (L2 L3).
Grid condenser .00015 (C3).
Grid leak (R3) 4-6 meg.
Coupling coil L4.
Radio frequency choke for short waves (RFC).
Stopping condenser .00025 (C5).
By-pass condensers .5mf (C6).
One hundred thousand-ohm rheostat (R2).
By-pass condenser .06 (C7).
Antenna tuning condenser .000035mf (C4).
Panel and sub-panel (tube and coil sockets built in to sub-panel).

The next article will deal with adjustments and other final notes. In the recent diagram the voltage on the screen grid of the detector tube, terminated near C6, should be connected to 16 volts plus of B battery.

ANOTHER REAR VIEW OF THE SHORT WAVE SUPERSONIC



Since This Model Was Photographed Mr. Wood Has Added the Small Series Antenna Condenser Shown in the Diagram. It Has Also Been Found That One of the Variable Resistances Could Be Eliminated, As Discussed in Today's Story.

## A New Direct Coupling Job

*The day of the experimenter seems to be with us again. Recent technical articles have met with great interest. With the publicity given the new Loftin-White direct coupled amplifier, it was expected that experimenters would have something new to work on. They have. The following story is the first of the lot, a different method of attacking the direct-coupled amplifier problem. Here, indeed, is a ripe field for the experimentally inclined.*

By J. L. McGRATH

SOME years ago, before radio receivers were operated from light sockets, the question of tone quality was an important one to the buyer. Some very mediocre tone quality was due to poor coupling devices, viz., audio amplifying transformers. While these transformers were being improved, impedance and resistance coupled amplifiers threatened to eliminate the transformer, because tones were thereby amplified more evenly.

But transformer design was improved, and the evolution from battery to eliminators began. This proved to be the downfall of impedance and resistance coupling because of the necessity of using coupling condensers and grid-leaks, which usually tended to cause howling and squealing in the speaker. Of course, if the condenser and leak could be eliminated, giving direct coupling, fine results were to be expected. Despite a number of years of intensive engineering developments were designed so well that impedance and resistance coupling were almost forgotten.

Today, with television in the offing, resistance and impedance coupling again come to the fore because audio transformers which are suitable for fine speech quality are still short of being fine for television frequencies. A solution of the direct coupled resistance or impedance amplifier is incorporated in the diagram herewith of a two-tube receiver which has been worked out by the writer. Very good loudspeaker volume and tone result.

In removing the coupling condenser and grid-leak the problem was to put a plus voltage on the plate of the '24 tube and a minus voltage on the grid of the '45 tube while the two are connected together. That is, they must be plus and minus respectively to the cathode and filament.

Following the circuit from the plate of the '24 to cathode, it will be seen that the voltage between B minus and B plus 2 is correct for the plate supply, giving a positive voltage on the plate, as usual.

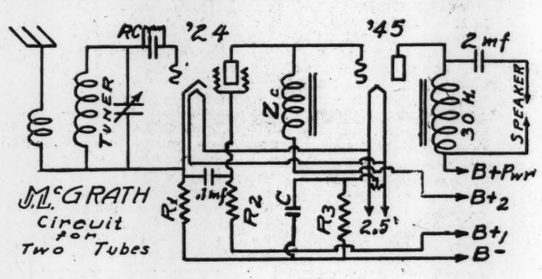
The novel part of the coupling will be seen by following from the grid of the '45 to the filament of the same tube. There is an effect in the coupler Zc which has been utilized by Messers. Loftin and White to gain an end similar to that of this circuit, but this effect is limited and would not suffice in a tuned radio-frequency impedance or other low resistance device. Since our circuit will work with zero resistance at this point, this effect need not be considered here.

Beside the impedance Zc, the B voltage, B minus to B plus and the resistor R3 are found in the grid circuit. Across R3 there is a voltage drop which is opposite in polarity to the B voltage. If the voltage drop across R3 is equal to the B voltage in this grid circuit, the grid is at zero voltage with respect to the filament. If the voltage drop exceeds the B voltage, we put a negative voltage on the grid of the '45. By using the proper resistance value at R3 we can make the voltage equal any practical value, thus providing any specified bias voltage.

In practice, if the impedance Zc has appreciable resistance, the Loftin-White bias effect must be substracted from that obtained by our method. The test set which was built used a single 2½ volt filament winding. This puts the total R3 voltage across the heater and cathode of the '24 tube. Separate windings would avoid this. One test tube broke down and became noisy, but another has been used for many hours without trouble.

With a 300 volt B supply, R3 was made 6000 ohms. R1 was made 3500 ohms. A 40 volt B tap was the lowest one available so R2 was used in the screen-grid lead. Experiment with this resistor value. You may find the best value anywhere between zero and one megohm. It is not critical.

In the diagram B+Pwr is 300 volts, B+2 is 115 volts and B+1 is 40 volts.




## The Week's Program Trend

### Some Advice for Amos 'n' Andy

IT WAS bound to come eventually—a comment in this column about Amos 'n' Andy. Any attempt to keep pace with outstanding radiocasting developments must sometime fall in step with the "craze" of the moment and, drawing a long face, attempt to appraise it for what it may—or may not—be worth. Today is as good as any to present our contribution to the Amos 'n' Andy discussion which has blanketed the country.

* * *

Their popularity, unless we read all the signs wrong, will not be temporary unless they make it so. We are thinking now of the Happiness Boys, the Two Black Crows and the Gold Dust Twins. Billy and Ernie Hare are still on the air, but they are no longer, as they were a few years ago, the talk of the town. Do you know whence the Two Black Crows have flown? We don't. And where are the Gold Dust Twins? Still before the microphone, but using their own names. It seems to be fair to assert that for these three pairs of radiocasting comedians, the bubble of extraordinary popularity has burst. Why?

* * *

The Happiness Boys and the Gold Dust Twins, by any performing name, have always been "wise-crackers." Their material has smacked of the vaudeville stage. Puns that struggle to "make the grade" up toward a legitimate laugh, labored dialogue and songs which are seldom humorous in themselves—these are the warp and woof from which the boys and the twins have woven their acts. Broad comedy entering or closely bordering on the realm of the slapstick is not, in our opinion, the stuff of which lasting popularity in radiocasting is made. Such material and method are too remote from life as the listener lives and knows it to weather the strain of weekly presentation over any considerable period.

* * *

And the Two Black Crows? They expressed the character of the American Negro, and for a time their voices boomed and whined throughout the land. The Happiness Boys and the Gold Dust Twins merely made themselves the automatic media for the transmission of jokes. Their work lacked that reflection of individualized human foibles and man-in-the-street characteristics which added more grace to the programs presented by the Crows. But the latter, unless we are mistaken, took excessive advantage of the popularity they had won through the microphone. That was not enough—they sought more through the talkies. They multiplied their initial investment in popularity.

Now the two boys who attract the nation to the loudspeaker—even in the streets—are Amos 'n' Andy.

* * *

Gosden and Correll—as the officers of the Fresh Air Taxicab of America, Incorpolated, are known to the census taker—have won a popularity unparalleled in radiocasting annals for reasons which seem to be quite simple. They were not successful as vaudevillians, and they have not made the mistake of transferring vaudeville methods to the radiocasting studio. In their daily programs there is nothing of the slapstick, no "wise-cracking" whatever, never a forced joke, and seldom any joke, as such, at all. Twice each night except Sunday—once for the East and once for the West—they merely talk, and for less than 15 minutes! But their is true talk—the word and manner which expresses character. It is human talk—humble, simple, resounding with a penetrating knowledge of the highlights and shadows of life as lived daily by the people whom Amos 'n' Andy typify. The picture they paint is more than a mere illustration in a periodical of humor. It has depth and substance as well as form. It is no mere caricature. Always suggesting actuality, it has no use for the slapstick. It does employ mispronunciations which would make Mrs. Malaprop blush with envy, but these spring out of character and do not stoop to forced punning.

* * *

The form in which these dialogues are cast defies the laws which bind continuity writers. "Always lead up to a big climax, then drop it away softly—the denouement, you know." That's what they tell you. But only now and then do Amos 'n' Andy resort to this hackneyed method. Usually their dialogue rolls along gently, with no particular direction. It does not strut—it ambles. And climax, when employed at all, is incidental rather than essential to the complete effect.

* * *

That complete effect is, each night, a slice of one strata of life. There is humor in it, the humor of humanity. We may laugh with these boys, but not at them, for even as we laugh, we think "Even as you and I." Amos the intelligent, the downtrodden, the man-of-all-work, protesting but always inherently a willing victim of the parasitical inclinations of his partner; Andy the "bluffer," the all-wise in his own estimation, the man-of-all-idleness, a child lost in a forest of "big deals" and problems he does not understand—these are types which come close to our common denominator of character. That is the secret of the popularity of Amos 'n' Andy.

* * *

Many of their listeners, of course, think that Gosden and Correll are merely funny. But many, too, like them because they like anybody or anything which reflects the warmth of humanity. Both classes of listeners alike, whether they are conscious of it or not, are held under the charm of simple likableness that clothes these young men while they are on the air or—and this is significant—while they are mingling with people outside their fictitious characters.

* * *

You hear that Amos 'n' Andy are paid $100,000 a year for their work. And yet they write all their own dialogues, live simply, seem to crave no popularity which they do not deem to be sound, and, in a word, are at all times "just folks." May they resist the many temptations dangled before them—temptations to multiply their earnings by expanding the method of their approach to the people who until now, have reveled in the entertainment they offer. So long as they confine themselves to the microphone, so long as they preserve intact their present mood and manner, their popularity will last. But—forgive the thought—if they should acquiesce to the siren voice of the talkies—Well Mr. Amos and Mr. Andy, don't "resider" that seriously—please! L. A.

## Radio Tonight

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Ethel Odom, contralto.
5:10 Emma Dollinger Cartmel, reader.
5:25 Organ recital.
5:30 Charles Buckley, baritone.
5:45 NBC, Skinner organ concert, Chandler Goldthwaite.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
7:00 Talk, Dr. George M. Kline.
7:15 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:30 Lewandos' Organ Melodies.
8:00 Foot Stimulators Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Del Monte program: musical comedy, with Polly Walker; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter Organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces"; Dance Orchestra.
5:55 Kvanize Road Man.
6:02 "Rhymes in Rhythm."
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Safer Massachusetts."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Prohibition Poll.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Dixies Circus: Sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Musical program.
9:00 "Gentlemen of the Press": Boston (Mass.) Globe.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 "Melody Trail."
10:30 Time; Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 NBC, Slumber Hour.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 The Henry G. Wilton Realtors.
6:00 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera: "Lohengrin."
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Argentines.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 Musical Interlude.
7:35 "A Searchlight on New England Business," Dr. Charles E. Artman.
7:45 CBS, Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle for Science."
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro spirituals.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat: "New York After Dark."
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour: Marlene Dietrich, German stage and screen star; David Mendoza and the Paramount Orchestra; Paul Ash and his Stage Show; Jesse Crawford, organist; Harriet Lee, contralto; Paul Small, tenor; Marcia Freer, soprano; Vic Ince, trumpet solo.
11:00 Time; news.
11:10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Ann Leaf, organist.

**WHDH, Boston (630kc-361m)**

5:00 p. m.—Harry Sharkey, organ.
5:30 Twilight Program.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: Concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

**FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 13**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:30 p. m.—Dr. George H. Bigelow.
1:45 Masterpiece pianist; reader.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Marketsmen: orchestra; soloists.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 "Home Historian."
3:30 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
3:45 Jordan Marsh Book Talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: male quartet; instrumental trio: Chandler Goldthwaite, organist and director.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club: Bob Emery; Carson Robison; sketch, "Robin Hood."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Maria Olszewska, contralto; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

10:45 a. m.—Church of Unity (Unitarian).
1:43 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 "Melody Parade."
4:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo: orchestra.
5:00 NBC, National Religious Service; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.
6:03 John Orth, pianist.
6:30 American Legion Hour.
7:00 Time; Apollo Musical Chocolate Box: orchestra; soloists; organ.
7:30 NBC, Williams' Oilomatics: orchestra, soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: speaker; sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Ballad Opera: "The Beggar's Opera."
9:45 Tufts College Glee Club.
10:30 Time; WBZ Players.
11:15 NBC, Time; weather; temperature.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

8:00 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 The Cathedral Church of St. Paul's.
12:15 p. m.—"Truant Waves."
12:30 CBS, From London: Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson.
12:45 Musical Interlude.
1:00 Time; Dudley Carollers.
2:00 CBS, Montreal: La Presse Symphony Orchestra.
3:30 CBS, Conclave of Nations: Poland, Tytus Filipowicz, Polish Ambassador to the United States, introduced by Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas; "Poland, Past and Present."
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: William Hain, tenor; Barbara Maurel, contralto; John Barclay, baritone.
5:00 CBS, News Reel of the Air: soloists; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, the Rev. Donald Grey Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Earle Nelson, Helen Barr, soloists; male trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "The Gauchos": Argentine music.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 CBS, Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, "The Business of Sports," Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Soloists and orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "The Americanism of Thomas Jefferson," Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington.
8:40 CBS, "Around the Samovar": soloists; balalaika orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Arnold Johnson and his orchestra; male quartet.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; Capitol Theater (Allston) organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": Hawaiian music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

### Monday's Features

**WEEI**

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WBZA**

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, Parnassus Trio.
10:00 a. m.—NBS, "Manhatters."
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Forecast School.
12:09 p. m.—NBC, Luncheon Five.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.

## 'At the Captain's Table'

A NEW story teller is "on the air" every Thursday evening from 6:15 to 6:45 p. m. over WJZ. The stories are realistic dramas of American sea life from the early history of the American Merchant Marine. They are told in a lilting, sprightly style, with the breezy tang of the deep sea woven through each tale and the broad dramatic appeal that had made the sailors of the American clippers welcome visitors to every port of the world, famed for their story telling as for their ability to handle sailing ships in all kinds of weather.

These radiocasts are part of a weekly program sponsored by Paul W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines, and intended to picture the great advance in American shipbuilding and service from the time of the seagoing clippers to the massive liners of today.

"At the Captain's Table" are told stories of sea life that are actually true tales and the radio characters make them very real and irresistibly interesting. The cast was selected from the best radio talent on the staff of the National Broadcasting Company, and selected especially for their well modulated voices and trained sense of rhythm.

The jovial story-telling captain is portrayed by "Tim" Frawley, an Irish actor of the old school, who has toured most of the world as a "trouper" in Shakespearean rôles. Harvey Hays, who takes the part of "Wade" is most of the sketches, was also drafted from the legitimate stage for the broadcasting studio. Mr. Hays was born in Greencastle, Ind., and spent his youth in India with his sister, who was the wife of a Methodist missionary stationed at Muscorie, N. W. India.

Always a mimic and forming little acting companies among his playmates, he returned to America when 15 years old and soon joined a traveling troupe. His experience as a member of the Shakespearean group of actors headed by James K. Hackett, playing various parts, has stood him in good stead in the difficult and exacting speech deliveries required in radiocasting.

Margaret O'Connor, the feminine star of the radiocast, is an accomplished pianist and has a splendid singing voice. Her regular employment is that of a secretary to one of the NBC officials.

Others in the cast are Rosaline Green, who started out in life wanting to be a school teacher and was in training in Albany, N. Y., until she had a chance for an audition over Station WGY and that station claims the honor of discovering "America's most perfect radio voice." Miss Green is now a regular member of the "At the Captain's Table" Company and she and Margaret O'Connor are the only two feminine members.

William Shelly is an old-time minstrel and was heard on many programs prior to his new rôle in this series of sea stories. Allan Joslyn completes the cast with Neal Enslen as announcer and C. L. Mener as director. The programs will continue each week for an indefinite period.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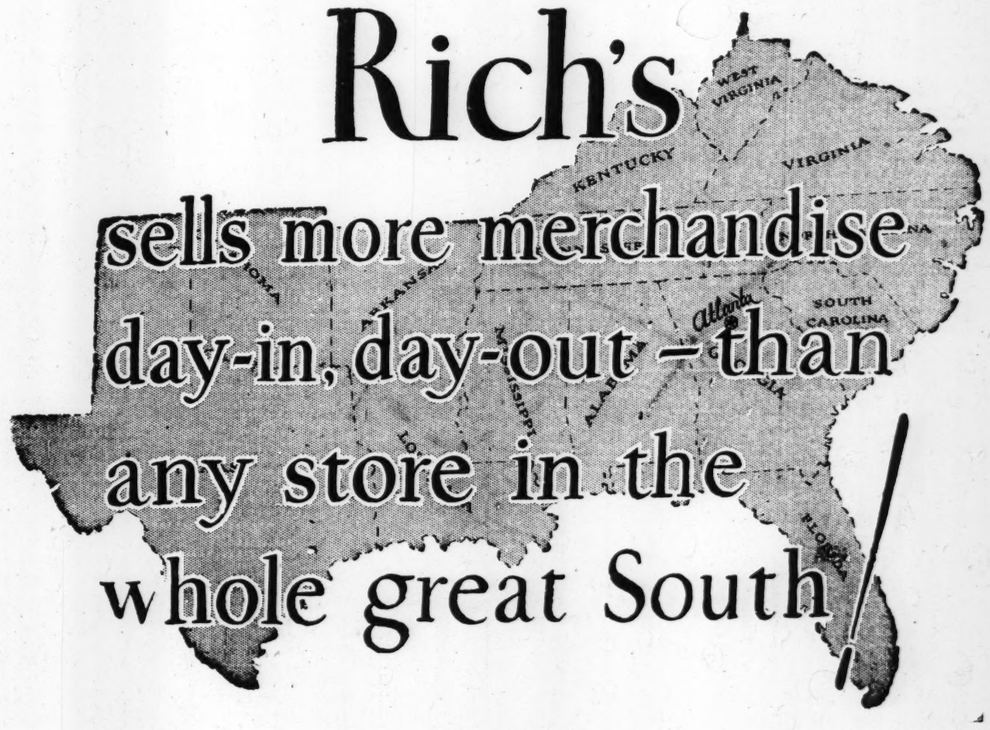

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Poet's Estimate of Pope

**Alexander Pope, by Edith Sitwell. London: Faber & Faber. 15s. net. New York: Cosmopolitan. $4.**

WHEN one poet writes about another poet with whom he is in sympathy, the result is always interesting. We should not expect Miss Edith Sitwell to be at her best in approaching the large human themes of a Shakespeare, the romantic meditations of a Wordsworth, or the passionate rhapsodies of a Byron. But the technician in Pope appeals to the technician in Miss Sitwell. Hers is a small, eclectic, ingenious talent. Her realm is not that of imagination, but that of fancy. The material of her own poetic art consists to a considerable extent of words themselves, words employed for their own seductiveness, words which hop and skip like elves—and the result is sometimes quite exquisite. Dexterity, polish, careful technical manipulation, desirable in all poets, are indispensable to her because they are her principal assets.

She is concerned with two things in this book—Pope's poetry and his life. As biography, the book makes no claim to be based on any extensive knowledge or research. Her specialty is to explain the actions and motives of her hero through sympathy and intellectual affinity. Unfortunately, she is too much concerned to make out a case on Pope's behalf, being almost ready to denounce all those who denounced him.

**Accesses of Frankness**

The strange thing is that, while she unsparingly flagellates all who have a word to say against him, she herself is occasionally overcome by sudden accesses of frankness which give away her whole case. Thus, "his principal fault was that he suffered from a constitutional inhibition against speaking the truth, save on those occasions when, if we except the æsthetic point of view, the truth would have been better left unspoken." Having said that Pope had a longing to be regarded "as a great and good man," she adds: "Sometimes the goodness and the benevolence wear a little thin." Having reminded us that he falsified his correspondence and "actually coined a letter to Wycherley," her comment on the story is that "it gives us a feeling of sadness." And so with his snobbery, his peevishness, his inability to "avoid 'showing off'"—really, we hear so much in extenuation of these faults that the faults themselves assume an unnecessary prominence.

The fact is that no modern biographer need have any difficulty in making out a sound case for the likableness, as well as the genius, of Pope. His capacity for friendship is shown by his relations with John Gay, Bishop Atterbury, Bolingbroke, and above all Swift; his generosity, by his treatment of Richard Savage and others who deserved it no more; and his filial devotion, by his sacrifices to his mother.

His sensitiveness made him quick to respond to friendliness, bitter in his revenge on those who slighted him. He was industrious, but fond of leisure. He had a real delight in the beauties of nature, but his bookish studies made him interpret them in the artificial language of his day. We may sympathize with Miss Sitwell in her feeling for this man, but we need not be too sorry for him when he was attacked by "venomous little scribblers." He gave back as good as he received.

**Dexterity Overemphasized**

Miss Sitwell speaks of "the greatness, the fire, the supreme music and variation of the poems of Alexander Pope." There is nothing in her critical analysis which justifies such an estimate of him. Indeed, her analysis tends to show him as a much lesser poet than he actually is. She represents him as one who achieved beauty in verses by technical dexterity, by mechanical skill in arranging vowels and consonants, by ingenuity in varying the pauses in each line—in fact, by a sort of cleverness in solving poetical cross-word puzzles.

In saying this, I am not underrating the importance of prosody. A poet ought to understand the mechanism of verse, and Pope is one of the few English poets who studied to reap the full value of syllabic sounds. It is perfectly true, as Miss Sitwell says, that he had a most delicate "sense of texture" in poetry. It is also true that, within the narrow limits of the heroic couplet, he had wonderful success in avoiding monotony; in this respect "The Rape of the Lock" is a triumph of the poetic spirit over a severely limited form. Miss Sitwell is right in looking to the variability of "texture," within the limits of the structure of the couplet, for the means by which Pope overcame the difficulties.

But when, having fancifully said that "the whole of 'The Rape of the Lock' is fresh as the summer air blowing down the dew that tastes of the green leaves on which it has been lying," she adds: "This comes largely from the absence of female rhymes," her conclusion is grotesque, and most unjust to Pope. We may analyze a poem in terms of prosody, but we cannot so account for its beauty. If every word that Pope had written consisted of artificial sounds, without any relation to meaning, it would scarcely be necessary to alter a paragraph in Miss Sitwell's book.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Jacket Design by Rex Whistler for Edith Sitwell's "Alexander Pope."

## Don Quixote of the Seas

**Columbus, by Jacob Wassermann. London: Secker. 10s. 6d. net. Boston: Little Brown. $3.50.**

"EVEN a man destined to great deeds can only be explained by reference to his age and his environment," writes the author. He could scarcely have selected a more striking illustration of that truism than Columbus, urged forth by a strange and fanatical mixture of ignorance and inspiration on his tremendous adventure. He was essentially a product of the Old World, soaked in its legends and superstitions, yet his own discoveries were the first blow at the very basis of his geographical beliefs. Looking for an extension of Asia, he came to America; and to the very end he refused to recognize the true nature of his discovery. He was a Fundamentalist of the deepest dye; he cites Job and Isaiah as evidence for his vision of new lands beyond the sea, to confute those who relied on St. Augustine as having established the impiety of such beliefs. And when he reached the real lands that justified the land of his dreams, he was determined that the justification should be complete to the last detail; he decided that Cuba was part of the mainland of Asia and made his m n solemnly swear that they agreed with him; he believed he had rediscovered the Ophir of the ancients and even the original site of the Garden of Eden.

With these self-contradictions in mind, Herr Wassermann's portrait of the last and greatest explorer of the old, restricted world is of "a Don Quixote of the Seas." "I cannot rid myself of the impression," he writes, "that Cervantes must have been influenced in his conception of his immortal knight by this actual prototype." It is a less heroic conception of Columbus than that offered by many other writers on the subject; obviously, it is in danger of falling into the mock-heroic. And when Herr Wassermann describes his hero as "morose as a monk, crafty as a peasant, without a glimmer of humor—a character unrelieved by a single ray of cheerfulness," one may begin to wonder whether this is another deliberate exercise in the modern art of stripping the robes of honor from the eminent of other ages.

But nothing can deprive Columbus of his courage and the achievements that sprang from it. Columbus claimed for himself that he was the inspired instrument of Providence. The difference between him and many similar claimants is that in his case the practical results, though they brought little happiness to their achiever, remove the central figure forever from the realms of the mock-heroic.

## Revolution in the Air

**The Life of Miranda, by William Spence Robertson. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $10.**

FROM an almost unbelievable accumulation of unedited material, much of it discovered by the author himself, helped and checked wherever possible by reference to countless authoritative books and pamphlets, Dr. Robertson has written a thoroughly readable biography of the famous South American revolutionist, Francisco de Miranda. Rich in adventure and romance was the career of Miranda, but not so rich in achievement. He was a better starter than finisher. No feat of patriotism, diplomacy, generalship or government was too big for him to undertake, but carrying through one of his great schemes to an accomplished fact was quite another thing. He lived at a time when revolution was in the air—from 1750 to 1816. Revolution in the North American colonies, revolution in the West Indies, revolution in France, revolution after revolution in Spanish America. And, wherever there was revolution, there were the sympathies of Francisco de Miranda, and often, Miranda himself.

While he was still in the military service of his King, Charles III of Spain, he took part in America's War of Independence. Not to the extent ascribed by legend, however. For Dr. Robertson's recent finds show that Miranda was never a comrade of Lafayette, never a soldier under General Washington. But he did help Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, in the capture of Pensacola from the British.

Before that time he had been in the thickest of the fight against the Moslems in northern Africa; had been more than once arrested for insubordination and exonerated. After Pensacola he was constantly in trouble with his Spanish superiors. He aroused many Spanish soldiers to a feeling closely bordering on revolt against the army. Also, it was discovered that he was in secret correspondence with certain seditious Venezuelans—Juan V. Bolivar, Martin de Tobar, and the Marquis de Mixares, who looked to him to lead a revolution against Spain.

**In the United States**

In disfavor with his King, Miranda deserted the Spanish Army and sailed from Havana for the United States in June, 1783. Dr. Robertson reproduces a map showing Miranda's itinerary. The revolutionist's diary, and his collection of memoranda—63 folio volumes in all, covering a period of 46 years—show which places he visited, which distinguished men and women he met and by whom he was entertained. He made contacts with the Society of the Cincinnati, and to Henry Knox and Alexander Hamilton outlined his scheme for the liberation of his native land. He dined with George Washington, and pronounced him "circumspect, taciturn and inexpressive." In Boston he was gratified to meet Samuel Adams, from whom he got "much interesting information about the origin, principles and occurrences of the recent revolution." He visited Harvard College and set down in his diary that he found it better adapted for the training of clergymen than the molding of citizens. He met Lafayette, a man who seemed to him "a mediocre character," and was displeased by the honors the "guileless people" showered upon the Frenchman.

From America he went to London, where he tried to enlist the interest and sympathies of Pitt in the Venezuelan plans for revolution; openly renounced his allegiance to the Spanish King; entered into a correspondence with Catherine the Great, and met many notables whose names figure large in his diary. Leaving London, he made a tour of Europe, visiting the great cities, and meeting the great people of many countries. From his notes his biographer makes excerpts and comments which are of great value, because of the accuracy with which they picture the people, scenes and manners of that day. Nowhere is there a sweeping, bird's-eye view of Europe. Dr. Robertson presents details that stick in the memory, rather than panoramic views that make only a general impression. He gives vignettes, silhouettes, thumbnail sketches and head and tailpieces which the reader must himself piece together if he would have a great canvas.

**Fairness and Impartiality**

The same is true in his account of Miranda after his return to his own land. We see the dashing propagandist and a revolutionist at Generalissimo, but we see him always in a certain spot at a certain time. We see him as Venezuela's first dictator, hated more than loved, but we do not see Venezuela as a whole—we have to make that picture for ourselves.

Dr. Robertson's biography is characterized by fairness and impartiality all the way through. He gives full credit to Miranda for his exploits wherever he conscientiously can. He is writing history, not romance. This must be taken into account if, and when, the reader misses that enthusiasm for Miranda that would have made a biography of such a colorful character a book of consuming interest. One has the feeling that Dr. Robertson knows too much, rather than too little, of his subject. He is embarrassed by the richness of his material. At times facts clog the narrative. There is some repetition; and elimination of some not so important material, to make room for the elaboration of more important details, might have improved the work. Considered as a whole, however, Dr. Robertson's "Life of Miranda" is of incalculable value in the history of Spanish-America's long fight for freedom, of great interest in the history of America just after the Civil War, and of general interest because of the light it throws on famous men and women all over the world when Miranda lived and made his inexhaustible notes.

## "The Kings of Arabia"

**Around the Coasts of Arabia, by Ameen Rihani. London: Constable. 21s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $6.**

AMEEN RIHANI, the Lebanese emigrant who is now an American citizen, is perhaps the only modern writer of whom it can be said that his published works have appeared in the Arabic language before being translated into English. The process was common in the Middle Ages, when Arab philosophers, mathematicians and astronomers pointed the way which the Western world has since followed. But today it is the Arabic world which is picking up the crumbs from the tables of the West—among them, according to Mr. Rihani, such unexpected items as Margot Asquith's "Memoirs" and Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship."

Mr. Rihani's Arabic tome is called Moolook el Arab—the Kings of Arabia—and from this magnum opus, published at Beirut some years ago, have so far come two English volumes—"Ibn Sa'oud: His People and His Land," and "Around the Coasts of Arabia," the former of which appeared in 1928. Both books suffer from being somewhat scrappy and inconsequential. But what they lack in this respect they fully make up in the vigor of their style and the wealth of picturesque imagery with which they abound.

"Around the Coasts of Arabia" is an account of Mr. Rihani's visits to the various coastal principalities of the peninsula as they existed in 1922, with the somewhat notable exception of the Yemen, the second most important division of the country. The still more important inland territory of Nejd he dealt with in his earlier volume.

Not unnaturally, Mr. Rihani finds difficulty in making a connected story within these rather illogical limits. And it must also be said that political conditions, notably in Asia, have changed so considerably since his visit that his book is no longer a correct reflex of the situation. He is nevertheless to be congratulated on a readable and illuminating account of a country which is not nearly so well known as it ought to be.

Mr. Rihani manages to pack into his pages a great many things which are not purely descriptive of Arabia. He finds time to get in many shrewd blows at the English; he moralizes, descants and apostrophizes, but all of it without committing the sin of dullness. He is not always quite accurate, as for instance in such little matters as the rainfall at Jeddah and the status of Reuters. And, not unnaturally, he does not altogether understand the deep and perennial conflict of policy between the two great British departments of State, the India Office and the Foreign Office, with regard to the Persian Gulf. But if the chef has occasionally mishandled his ingredients, the bill of fare as a whole is eminently palatable.

## A South African's Notebook

**Men on a Voyage, by Sarah Gertrude Millin. London: Constable. 5s.**

THERE can be few objects more precious to their owner than the author's notebook, yet investigation would probably show that comparatively few writers use the notes they have made. The kind of note which becomes fertilized and is fashioned into literature is more frequently the odd line or two, scribbled on the back of an envelope or the cover of a book. There is, nevertheless, hidden in the literary heart, a burning desire to see extracts from the notebook polished up and, with all their laconic diffidence, printed. Such a published collection must be dearer to the writer's heart than many a masterpiece which has cost hard labor. It is "the white-headed boy" of literature.

In "Men on a Voyage" Mrs. Millin, the distinguished South African novelist, has published such a collection, which has all the defects and virtues of its kind. One expects it to be more profound, more incisive, more suggestive than it is, like the uncompleted plate of an etcher. But "Men on a Voyage" is, after all, "typical notebook," containing very much the kind of musing into which one drifts in the monotony of a sea voyage. We do not know if the book was written at sea, but sea-voyages have a poorish literary influence. The author makes brief comment—varying from a few lines to a page or two in length—on every sort of subject, beginning with matters of commerce and ethics, passing to pessimism, the Russians, moralizing, examining men and women, youth and middle age, discussing matters relating to the artist, from his religion to his reader, and concluding with observations on the art of Conrad, Henry James, Theodore Dreiser and Liam O'Flaherty. Her reflections are marked by that bleak, analytical irony which is the persistent mood of her art. She coldly weighs everything in the balances. This observation on the Russian temperament is typical:

"But where the rest of us try to hide it" (a sense of the irrationality of the material world) "try to put a decent face on the matter, the Russians do not. It is so? Well, then, so it is." Her analytical habit does not, however, always reduce her subjects to their lowest common denominator of nothingness. Under the title, "It is not life that changes," occurs a passage which is worth quoting in full.

"It is not so much life that changes as our way of lookin, at it. The legendary knights who were consecrated to the quest of the Holy Grail have today become thinkers inquiring into the meaning of things. The Grail is no longer, according to this conception or that, a vessel of plenty and rejuvenation. . . . In our time the Holy Grail is Understanding."

On her own trade, the author has some interesting observations. She has a poor opinion, as one would expect, of all emotions except the emotion of pessimism—that is one of her limits as a novelist—and she sees the artist as one lonely within himself, but living amid a life that is stirring, triumphant, that his dormant sense of the ultimate vanity of vanities may be awakened. She is aware that fecundity is an essential of the great artist and that "the too narrow favorite isn't always suffering from nobility." She investigates the itch to write and finds that the test of the genuineness of a man's talent is that when he "does not write he feels as if he were betraying the very essence in himself."

Mrs. Millin's art has a vitality which is lacking in this residue of observation, but the book is an interesting enough commentary on her stoic temper. V. S. P.

## Only the Screen

**Not on the Screen, by Henry B. Fuller. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.**

THE satire of Henry B. Fuller has made its final manifestation in a genial gibe at the motion pictures. For 40 years Mr. Fuller delighted a select circle of readers with a slow, regular succession of novels. Some of them approached fantasy, like "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani." Others formed a review of the social history of his own city of Chicago.

In phrasing and atmosphere "Not on the Screen" falls a little short of his best works, "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani," "The Last Refuge," and "Gardens of This World"; but the reason lies more in the subject than in any loss of power. The motion picture art, or business, or what you will, is important—huge, ubiquitous and influential—but who shall pretend that it contains in itself the elements of beauty or even of universality? Indeed, the intent of Mr. Fuller's satire is to show that the world of the silver screen is not a real world—that the conventions, the plots, the motivations and even the settings of the motion picture plays are such as never were on sea or land. Yet these are the situations and the motives that keep audiences wide-eyed evening after evening in every city and town, and must necessarily set up a corresponding standard for those acquiescent millions.

Mr. Fuller has translated a conventional social drama of the screen into actual life. He has played upon a familiar plot which involves a wealthy girl, a rising young hero of humbler origin, a heavy villain who holds a mortgage on the girl's home or something to that effect, an ambitious mother, and a highly decorated lady of uncertain age who has some kind of grip on the villain. With these usually go drawing-rooms as large as a palace, and multitudes of servants, night-club habitués, and policemen. There is usually a personal encounter between the young hero and the villain, and a touching close-up at the end during which the rest of the cast conveniently fade out of sight.

Mr. Fuller thinks that most of this is not so. Poor but worthy young men do marry daughters of the social register, but it does not happen in the way of the screen. Most of them, for instance, learn table manners first.

The satire fails only once to be deft. That is at the point where the author reproduces the usual fisticuffs between the hero and the villain. As inventive and skillful a writer as Mr. Fuller might be expected to think of something less timeworn than a dreamfight.

Besides satirizing the screen, Mr. Fuller gives more than one bland dig at the kind of social novel that deals in a revelation of frenzied living and a general entanglement of deliberately cultivated cross-purposes. The characters do not all think alike or desire the same ends, but they have the good sense not to beat themselves in vain against stone walls. The special characteristic of this satire is that the story itself is almost as interesting as the satirical overtone; those who like motion pictures will be almost as much amused as those who do not.

When allowance has been made for the interest of the story and the satire, the greatest pleasure that the book gives comes from certain qualities of Mr. Fuller's style; from the sudden grave but diverting turns of the sentences and the aptitude of the words, and from his attitude in which there was always an unusual blend of discrimination and tolerance.

## A Poet's Tragic Tangle

**Shelley's Lost Letters to Harriet. Edited, with an Introduction, by Leslie Hotson. London: Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d. net. Boston: Little Brown. $8.**

ALWAYS, no doubt, there will be differences of opinion about the tragic tangle in which ended Shelley's marriage with Harriet Westbrook. Lovers of his poetry will seek to reduce Shelley's obvious share of the blame; others, with a warm sympathy for human suffering, will give a fuller measure of pity to Harriet, whose life, after Shelley had left home for Mary Godwin, drifted swiftly into ruin. Here is new material on the breach between the two young and unhappy people. Dr. Hotson, searching among the records of the English Chancery Court, has discovered the official copies of letters sent by Shelley to Harriet after his elopement. After Harriet's passing two years later, the Westbrook family, in petitioning the Court of Chancery for the custody of the two children of the marriage, offered these letters as evidence of Shelley's moral unsuitability to be guardian of his own son and daughter. The original letters vanished long ago when they were returned to the Westbrooks, but the copies of these nine documents are as authentic as legal care can make them.

Do they throw new light on a tragic story? In one way, yes. They dispose forever of Professor Dowden's attempt to excuse Shelley's desertion by the intimation that Harriet had been unfaithful to him. The first letter written after his elopement makes it quite clear that Shelley had no ground for complaint against his wife on that score; nor did he regard his own conduct as desertion. "I repeat," he writes, "that my attachment to you is unimpaired"; and he hints at the famous arrangement of a new and "ideal" household should be constituted, with Harriet as "the sister of his soul" and Mary as his wife.

It should be remembered that it is not in the nature of things that these letters should do much to rehabilitate the poet's position; they were selected to do exactly the opposite in the course of proceedings in Chancery.

Dr. Hotson sees in Harriet's elder sister Eliza (whom Shelley disliked) the real villain of the piece. She certainly helped the disaster forward; but is it strictly necessary to look for villains? It would be better to admit, like Meredith:

In tragic life, God wot,
No villain need be! Passions spin the plot:
We are betrayed by what is false within.

There was falseness as well as fineness in Shelley. Both strands are represented in these letters, several of them written at a time when he was unhappy and desperately pressed for money. There is much to be said for judging a poet by his poetry and not by his aptitude for life and conduct.


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# Home Building Equipment Gardening

## How to Make and Keep a Lawn

By ALEX LAURIE
Department of Floriculture, Ohio State University

THE art of making a lawn is not so simple as the average person would like to believe. The first step in the improvement of the grounds is the lawn building, serving as it does as the foreground and base of every landscape.

Proper drainage is one of the important essentials. If water stands on the lawn because of surface grade or due to wet clay soil, winter killing will usually result. Leveling the surface or underdraining will help the matter considerably. If drains are found necessary, 4-inch tile at a depth of 2½ feet and with a drop of ⅛-inch to every foot, should be laid.

The soil should be as good as that for a garden and if possible of better texture and greater richness, because of the permanency of the lawn and the impracticability of frequent renewal. The top soil should be fully six inches deep. Although it is true that after treatments by means of fertilizers may keep the soil in good condition, it must be prepared properly to start wtih. Good old-fashioned stable manure is still the best remedy for a poor, sandy, or gravelly soil. It will help keep the moisture in and furnish the necessary food and bacteria medium. Clay soils are also benefited by the application of manure.

Grading of the lawn involves the proper shaping of the ground to provide drainage and to give a pleasing appearance. A gentle slope extending from the foundation of the house to the boundaries of the lawn is most satisfactory. Terraces are costly to develop and maintain and tend to produce an artificial effect. If the existing grade is in a natural formation, the safest plan is not to disturb the old relation between the top soil and subsoil. In such a case the initial preparation in the spring should consist of plowing or forking under stable manure (always well rotted) at the rate of 25 cubic yards to the acre. Acid phosphate should also be added at the rate of 25 to 50 pounds to every 1000 square feet. This should meet the normal requirements for phosphorus for several years.

The best time to seed a lawn is the last of August or the first of September. Spring is the next best time provided that it is done early enough—March or April for the latitude of Ohio. The various lawn grasses root and stool best during the cool weather of early fall and early spring. When sown during these favorable seasons, the grasses produce short, crowded joints at the base of each stem, which do not elongate, but continue to develop an abundance of stocky growth. This stooling is needed to make the proper kind of turf. Late spring seeding is apt to be spindling and will not be able to stand the encroachment of weeds, nor withstand the heat of the summer.

The question of liming is still with us. It is true that lime will neutralize the acidity of the soil and for that reason an application at the time of preparation may be needed. Once the lawn is started it is unnecessary to make further applications for a number of years. Constant applications of lime seem to increase the weed nuisance.

A general all-around good mixture consists of Bluegrass, 5 parts; English or Italian Rye, 2 parts; Redtop, 2 parts; and White Clover, 1 part. This may be sown at the rate of five pounds to every 1000 sq. ft. The reason for the use of other grasses with Bluegrass is to enable the slow growing Bluegrass to become established. It usually takes three years for this process and in the meantime, weeds would creep in unless the other kinds served as a nurse crop. By the time the Bluegrass is established the other grasses will have been crowded out. For putting greens, the various bent grasses are considered unequaled. These grasses as well as red fescue thrive in acid soils. Red fescue will not stand as much poor drainage as the bents but it will grow in the shade to better advantage. For shady spots, the rough-stalked Bluegrass may be mixed with the Kentucky Bluegrass in equal proportions. Woodmeadow grass also serves the same purpose.

After seeding it is well to top dress the ground with fine, well rotted manure at the rate of 1 cubic yard to every 1000 square feet, or a still better dressing is the peat moss which may be secured from many seed houses. One bale of this peat will cover a space of 600 square feet. Such a top dressing will prevent drying and obviate watering, which often results in the puddling and crusting of the surface in heavy soils. The seeding should not be watered unless the soil is very dry. Rolling will compact the soil and bring the necessary amount of water to the surface needed for germination.

Cutting of the grass should start as soon as possible and it should be done frequently enough so that the clippings may be left on the lawn. For the first few cuttings the blades should be set as high as possible.

During the winter a mulch of fine compost or leaf mold or peat will be found very desirable. The chief objection to manure is the inevitable presence of weed seeds. Leaf mold on the other hand is free of this nuisance, contains a good deal of plant food and is not unsightly. It is a pity that so much good material is burned and wasted every year, instead of being saved and piled for future use.

In the spring an application of commercial fertilizer will be found very advantageous. Various mixtures have been found desirable. One of the best for lawns is Vigoro—a fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphorus and 4 per cent potash. It may be applied at the rate of 100 pounds to every 1000 square feet of lawn. This application should be made just before growth starts. Other mixtures of similar composition will also be found useful. Sulphate of ammonia may be added a month later at the rate of 5 pounds to 1000 square feet. Nitrate of soda may also be used, but the former, not only serves as a fertilizer but as a weed killer as well, particularly upon acid soils. The use of ammonium sulphate upon limy soils does not have the same effect as a herbicide. Cotton seed meal also presents a desirable source of food supply and may be used at the same rate as the complete fertilizer, quoted above. After the lawn is established, the fertilizing necessary, consists of a spring top dressing as suggested above, with subsequent applications of ammonium sulphate every five or six weeks. It should be washed in with the hose as soon as applied.

Some of the causes of deterioration of old lawns are: 1. Poor soil, or too thin a layer of good surface soil. 2. Poor drainage. 3. Lack of reseeding. 4. Presence of trees with roots near the surface. 5. Too heavy a shade. 6. Weeds and pests. 7. Rough and constant hard use. 8. Improper maintenance.

## Traveling at Home With Foreign Plants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Would it not be wonderful if we could travel to the far corners of the earth in search of rare plants for our house and garden? But as most of us cannot hunt the Siberian Steppes, or the uplands of Manchuria, let us enjoy vicariously the triumphs of plant "conquests" by introducing choice novelties into our own home or garden. There is almost as much thrill watching a rare plant develop under one's eyes, as there is in finding it.

Meyer's juniper (Juniperus squamata Meyeri) is a plant of interesting possibilities for the United States. In China every garden has one or more, and Meyer reported that very old plants were never more than five feet high.

It is a slow growing plant, of dense upright habit, and has glorious foliage which seems to change in color—green, bluish-white, or reddish bronze, according to the angle from which one views it. Experiments in the United States prove it will grow in poor soil and windswept locations. It is a valuable shrub for boxes by the door or along the path. Meyer's Juniper has been grown in the Arnold Arboretum (Forest Hills, Mass.) for a number of years and has proved to be absolutely hardy. You may adventure with this immigrant from northern China with assurance of success.

A house plant that is worthy of welcome is the Fern Pine, discovered by Stewart Edward White while on a hunting trip in Tanganyika, Africa. Mr. White brought home some seeds, and after successfully growing it in California, it is now gradually spreading as plant lovers learn of its admirable qualities. It will actually thrive cheerfully in house temperatures. It is a plant that even the "Oh, I am so fond of flowers!" sort of person can grow. It stands gas filled apartments without turning that sickly yellow that house-plant lovers so dread. As a house plant, the Fern Pine can scarcely be surpassed for loveliness and hardiness. It is a dwarf pine with lovely, delicate fernlike fronds.

Every garden lover who has been to England has marveled over the wonderful specimens of yews and yew hedges which everywhere abound, and those of us who have not been "across" have read about them.

All these yews are Irish yews which are not hardy in the northern sections of our country. But Henry Hicks of Long Island grew many seedlings about 20 years ago, and finally produced a plant now named Hicks' yew which seems perfectly hardy as it has withstood several severe winters in the Arnold Arboretum.

This yew is a slow grower, the original tree only being about six feet tall today. It is columnar in outline, of dense habit, and makes a distinguished shrub wherever used.

China, Africa and England, and many other places offer us plants to go adventuring with. Why not go this season?

## Tufted Pansies in Small Gardens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

The dainty little tufted pansies, more generally known perhaps as violas, are invaluable for small gardens where the maximum of bloom in the minimum of space is an all-important point. Easily suited as regards soil and situation, and flowering with gay abandon for so many months of the year, they may be grown in various ways, as edgings to beds or borders, planted here and there in groups to the front of the herbaceous border, or as groundwork plants among bush and climbing roses where they afford delightful color contrasts.

Provided the old blossoms are removed fairly regularly violas may be relied upon to give a welcome show of bloom until the frosts, and as they are easily propagated either by seeds, or cuttings, a good stock of varieties may soon be obtained at a remarkably low cost.

Lovely in their dainty charm for the rockery, or rock garden, are some of the viola species such as Viola Biflora with its small yellow flowers produced in pairs, V. Pedata, purplish-blue, which thrives in a moist shady position, and V. Rupestris, pale blue. Viola Bosniaca, brilliant rose crimson, and continuous flowering, and its variety "Crimson King," similar in type but larger and deeper colored in flower, and the better-known V. Cornuta, and V. Gracilis, and their several colored varieties are also well worth growing.

## Plants for Shady Places

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Copenhagen

ONE sometimes hears it said, "Flowers do not bloom much in our garden, for there is so little sunshine there." This is true when city houses are built very closely together, but there are flowers which are easily grown and will bloom and flourish in a shady garden. Among them are Gentiana, a beautiful alpine perennial, the charm of which is better seen on its native mountain slopes. They are by no means easy plants to grow, but require certain cultural attention as to soil. Gentian cruciata or Crosswort, grows one foot high, bearing pale blue and green flowers in July. This requires a sandy loam. Gentian asclepiades grows 6 inches to 18 inches high, and bears purple flowers in July, and Gentian pneumonanthe or Heath Gentian, bears deep blue flowers in August, growing 9 inches high. The best time to plant Gentians is early March. Once planted do not move them. Top-dress annually with well decayed manure and leaf mold.

Iris, lilies, and lily of the valley all like a shady corner. Musk or mimulus likes a damp, rich soil in the shade. The spotted varieties are more or less hardy, and when once firmly established will grow permanently.

Vinca, or periwinkle, is a vigorous grower, especially as an edging. Vinca major bears violet flowers, while vinca minor has a variegated leaf. Plant in spring or autumn in ordinary soil

Primulas are a very large family, embracing the auricula, primrose and polyanthus. Almost all the species like a light sandy soil and partial shade.

Spirea, or meadow sweet, is a graceful plant with pinnate foliage, and also include astilbe. Spirea palmata is a handsome Japanese variety, growing two feet high and bearing large panicles of crimson flowers in summer. There are also two white species which can be recommended for a border, spirea kneiffi and s. astilboides, which grow two feet high. These are specially good subjects for cutting. Plant in autumn and give plenty of water if likely to get too dry in summer.

The list for shady spots may also include saxifraga, in all its varieties, which may be used for a rockery, violets and violas. None of the flowers mentioned grow over two feet in height, for it has been found that flowers growing in the shade sometimes grow taller than specified in the gardener's catalogue, and have a rather straggly appearance. Therefore it is better to choose species that are not too high at the commencement.

Fairy Waxflower, Found in Mining and Clay Stony Areas (warm locations) of South Australia, Especially on Dry Hills; Also in Similar Localities in Victoria and New South Wales.

## Norway Maple for Accent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Kendallville, Ind.

The Norway maple is a joy, from the swift unfolding of its leaves in the spring until it has given its gorgeous gold and yellow frost painted leaves to the autumn winds. Right through the seasons and weather, rejoicing in storms and sunshine, leafing and flowering when the streams are in flood, when the birds flash and sing, it is a beauty in its own right; its intrinsic charm, however, is best revealed when it stands, as an accent, in the spacious informal garden, where long lanes of glad pink, red and yellow tulips run to its feet, a tribute to its stateliness; where tea roses nod their dainty fragrant heads like children making quaint curtsies; where soft lacy shrubbery softens the knolls and green lawns in graceful contours roll away in the distance.

The garden, in turn, is unbelievably enhanced by accent plantings of this tree. The spreading branches and compact round head records its beauty throughout the spring, summer and autumn; the leaves, bright green, paler beneath, are broad, thin, three-lobed and they thickly thatch the tree head. In blossom time come, opposite-set, wide-winged key clusters, nutlets meeting in a straight line, handsome all summer long among the cool green leaves.

Brilliantly colored annuals that, like summer heat, make color enhancement for the trees after the tulips are gone; interspersed among the bulbs can be planted arctotis, tuberoses and annual china pinks.

## Planting Around the New House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cos Cob, Conn.

A NEW house on a raw, uncultivated lot is apt to look unsettled. Therefore, one is often tempted to overplant at first, owing to the small size of the young trees and shrubs. In later years great waste results from such overplanting, for the plants grow much more rapidly than we realize and we are forced to thin them out in order to save them. This is also true of perennials, but these are more easily taken care of. On the small lot we must exercise restrain in ordering and choosing plants, for a few well-developed specimens are all that will be needed and accommodated.

Many nursery catalogues tell us the approximate size that each species may be expected to attain. This is useful information indeed, for it takes unusual courage to cut down a flourishing tree because we find that the shade has become too dense after the small trees have grown a bit. Trees are perhaps the most important part of the landscaping plan. Besides giving the necessary shade during the warm summer months, they impart an appearance of age to the grounds. When buying trees only the long-lived varieties should be chosen. It is far from true that the long-lived trees are necessarily slow in growth. The scarlet oak, sugar and Norway maples, elm, and the noble tulip-tree, are all fairly rapid in their growth when given the proper soil and requirements. The willow, poplar and soft maple will grow with greater rapidity, it is true, but these soon lose their beauty and are easily broken by storms.

It is difficult to resist planting shrubs closely because they seem such small sticks when we receive them from the nursery. But much better to wait a year or two for the shrubbery border to make proportions than to have the shrubs poorly developed from crowding. It is essential, too, that shrubs be arranged so that the taller sorts will not eventually overshadow the lower growing sorts. Most of the larger shrubs will easily occupy a territory six feet square upon reaching maturity.

Evergreens are the most frequently misplanted of all plants. One sees many verandas with groups of small pines and Norway spruces planted about them. It is easy to imagine what will result when these forest trees start growing in earnest. There are many low-growing evergreens for use in porch plantings. The Japanese yews, certain junipers, and the beautiful retinisporas are but a few. The last named, if allowed, will attain great size, but it will stand clipping. In fact, the foliage is denser and the color better if this is done once a year. Let us plant the pines in the open, where they will have opportunity to grow naturally and show their beauty of foliage and form. And let's not plant the Norway spruce at all, for this becomes ragged and sad-looking with age. There are so many really beautiful species of spruce that we will not need have the inferior kinds.

Our garden budget will go much farther if we avoid overplanting. A climbing rose will easily cover 10 feet of space, yet how often one sees three vines in the same area. Most of the vines commonly grown can be expected to climb far, so it is useless to procure too many, when a few will produce the same effect. Unless one has an extensive garden to take care of endless divisions and offspring, one should order perennials only after carefully measuring the area in which they are to be planted. Too, we will wish to know the habits of each plant. Many like coreopsis and the hardy asters are very rampant, so we will need only a few of these. If we pinch and save on the spreaders, there will be more to be invested in lilies, choice irises, and others which multiply less rapidly.

## Fragrance Close to the House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

Although sweet-scented blooms in profusion find their way into the gardens of the flower-lovers of the world, they are not always grown directly round the house itself despite the joy of living in rooms which are permeated with their fragrance. It seems a thousand pities that a few sweet-scented favorites are not thus planted whenever possible, for although it is true that a large piece of ground is not always available round a house, yet it is surprising what a galaxy of fragrant flowers can be grown in quite a small border.

The fragrant daphne, for instance, is an excellent early flowering shrub of suitable habit. Wallflowers, a riot of yellow, bronze, red and flaming scarlet; jonquils, pale scented narcissus, Brompton stocks, the faint perfume of flag irises, and as spring passes into summer, pinks and carnations, sweet williams, ten-weeks stocks, mignonette, and the warm sweetness of misty lavender will carry on a fragrant succession for many months. And how delightful are a few climbers trained up the house, intermingling their fragrant blossoms around the open windows and filling the air with sweetness. Varieties of honeysuckles should be chosen to give a succession of bloom for as many months as possible—and sweet-scented roses, and the rich perfume of white jasmine must not be forgotten.

## Tools and Stakes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cos Cob, Conn.

IT IS important that we have good plants in order to attain a real garden, but good tools, though unseen and unlauded, do the most toward making the garden beautiful and luxuriant. The successful gardener is a true artist, and must have suitable tools if he is to accomplish much. Hal.-broken tools, or too few of them, will never do the required work. Since tools play such an important rôle in gardening, they certainly deserve better treatment than is usually accorded them.

The tool house need not be filled with a great array of implements. The average garden doesn't require one of each of the dozens of tools that are on the market. The list of necessary tools is quite brief; a spading fork, hoe, sod cutter, bamboo rake, iron rake, trowel, pruning shears, hedge clippers, and of course, a lawn mower. For the average dooryard a medium sized fork is best. Where there is but a small area of ground to be broken each spring, it is needless to use a huge one. A narrow hoe is most useful for cultivating between the closely placed plants of the perennial borders. The bamboo rake replaces the old-time wooden one for cleaning lawns. It is much lighter in weight and does a cleaner job, removing every particle of trash. When purchasing a lawn mower it is best policy to choose a good one. Cheap mowers will not last, and nothing is more provoking, or more detracting from the good appearance of a place than a mower that leaves the turf bristling with "whiskers" of grass. Medium width lawn mowers are the easiest to use. One is apt to expend needless energy in using the very large and heavy ones.

In the tool house there must also be a supply of stakes, sticks, and raffia, as well as a selection of sprays and fertilizers. Stakes may be purchased for a reasonable price that are well turned and painted an inconspicuous green. Only larger plants, such as dahlias, will require these. One will want a greater number of smaller bamboos and hyacinth stakes. These are useful for smaller plants, because they will bend a bit to permit the plants they support to assume a natural appearance. Plants knocked about by wind and rain aren't pretty, but neither are those that are trussed up too tightly. Raffia is less conspicuous for tying than cord, and does not cut into the stem of the plant. The 18-inch hyacinth stakes average 4¢ cents a 100 in price, and one needs that number, since they are invaluable for supporting the taller spring bulb plants as well as the annuals of summer. Of the fertilizers, bone meal is an excellent one for general use. It is harmless, quite lasting in effect, and its use promotes the growth of healthy green foliage, which is one of the chief joys in any garden. Other commercial fertilizers are useful for special cases. The seedsmen offer many excellent standard insecticides. It is just as well to have on hand one each for possible mildew, aphis, scale and leaf-eating insects.

It is reasonable to expect tools bought from reliable dealers to last many years, providing they receive proper care. Tools should be cleaned after using to prevent rust. For the same reason it is advisable to grease the metal parts before the implements are laid away for the winter months. Tools having wooden handles must be kept dry, or the handles will rot out. When mistreated, tools have an annoying habit of breaking down just at the time that they are most needed. To insure a pleasant summer of gardening, free from unseasonable shopping trips, check over the tools in early April, replacing and adding any needed ones.

Southern Cross, Found Chiefly in Rocky County Around the Stirling Ranges of South Australia.

## Removing Mulches Systematically

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SPRING Flower and Garden Shows

Following a plan inaugurated last year The Christian Science Monitor will have a well prepared and interesting story on each of the larger flower and garden exhibits held in cities of the United States this spring.

This series of brief articles will have strong appeal to garden clubs and to individual amateur gardeners and florists. The Monitor is one of only a few publications through which admirers of flowers can obtain a prompt and authentic account of the new showings and events in each of the principal flower shows of the country.

*Articles on floral shows in the following cities are scheduled on the dates given: Los Angeles, March 11; New York, March 18; Detroit, March 21; St. Louis, March 24; Philadelphia, March 25; Boston, March 26; Chicago (annual), March 31; Cleveland, April 1; Minneapolis, April 3; Chicago (middle states), April 7; Pasadena, April 17. Orders for this series of 11 articles will be received at a special price of*

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# INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

## Chicago's Coming Show

By MARGARETTE ZAHLER

AN EXPOSITION of antiques in a city which has not yet rounded out its first century of existence as an incorporated unit promises to be an unusual event. In spite of the fact that the Chicago show which is to be held April 21 to 25 is strictly a mid-west affair, with no eastern dealers exhibiting, all space originally assigned for dealers in the ballroom of the Drake Hotel has been sold. More than that, the additional adjoining area offered later is going rapidly, according to those in charge.

Private loan collections are to be one of the special features. Furnishings from whole rooms of private homes, including very choice family heirlooms and rare pieces of period furniture, will be set up. A room which Abraham Lincoln habitually visited in De Witt County, Illinois, and which has furniture far antedating the Lincoln period, will be reproduced. Other pieces of historic interest are coming in from neighboring towns and states.

The fact that 70 representative patronesses are co-operating, and many dealers, in addition to these private collectors, indicates that the Chicago Exposition will be a fair expression of midwest appreciation of antiques.

**Chicago on the Map in 1684**

One's first impression might be that Chicago is too young for such an exhibit. A little investigation reveals a wealth of historic background, dating back as far as the early French explorations in 1673. The name "Chicago" even appears on Franqueline's map of North America of 1684, and a letter written by the French explorer La Salle bears the heading "Checagou, Sept. 1683."

After the French, came the influx of hardy pioneers from the eastern states, who chose to cast their lot with the enterprising young men of the prairies. These far-seeing people, the flower of eastern families, knew how to overcome difficulties. Traveling in covered wagons across the mountains and over prairies, they were gradually followed by their families and friends. Some of them brought their choicest pieces of furniture with them. Thus, cherished heirlooms found their way to this section at an early date. For example, it is reported that the first piano arrived in Chicago as early as 1832.

"One cannot view an exhibit of antiques without cultivating a taste and a reverence for history," remarked Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, director of the exposition. Miss McIlvaine was for 25 years the secretary of the Chicago Historical Society and is an authority on Chicago history.

"The Kentucky rifle, which is in our firearms exhibit, is not merely a thrilling memento of episodes woven into the warp and woof of this section's history. It is also an example of the artistry in wood and metal that the early arms makers had at their command."

**An Early Chicago Silversmith**

Many objects linked directly with the early history of Chicago will be seen at the exposition. A silver service was made in 1804 by John Kinzie, a silversmith, the first permanent white settler. The customer was Capt. John Whistler, the builder and commander of Fort Dearborn from 1803 to 1810. A drinking cup from this service, bearing the mark "J. K." on the bottom and having a large monogram "J. W." on the side, will be lent by William R. Wood of Omaha, Neb., the great grandson of Captain Whistler.

The private loan collections will please many visitors who in this way will have the opportunity to see many cherished family possessions carrying valuable associations for those who own them. The dining room furnishings in the home of Mrs. Edward A. Brion of Glencoe, Ill., will be set up. This collection came from ancestors who originally resided near Newcastle, Del.

Traveling first to Philadelphia and later passing from one generation to another, the pieces finally found their way to Illinois. A Sheraton card table, a desk, a breakfast table, willow pattern Coughley Soaplin china in blue and gold, Sheffield plate candlesticks, are included in this collection.

**A Room of the 1850s**

A room furnished in the period of the 1850s will be lent by Carolyn D. Tyler. These pieces came entirely from the home of her grandfather, who was one of the early settlers.

Luther J. Hall of De Witt County, Illinois, will lend the entire furnishings of the room in his grandfather's house that was visited by Abraham Lincoln while he was riding the circuit in that county with Judge Hall.

A dining room furnished with American pine and including Windsor chairs, will be loaned by Anna Fonda Rice. Horn-handled knives and thumb-print glasses will appear on the table. Another room from the same home shows a cherry hutch table, a large Chippendale mirror, and some rare mahogany pieces.

Rumors come that there are other plans of private collectors in the making, which cannot be announced at the present time. Certain it is that there will be rare collections of Sandwich glass, Spode china, textiles, pewter, objects of silver and iron, early American furniture and old prints.

**Many Things Will Be For Sale**

Dealers will have collections which cannot only be looked at but bought. The Lemon-Brainerd collection of antique silver will be brought from Louisville, Ky., by Lucy Lemon Auerbacker. Excellent old silver and antique rugs will come from Ida Norvell, Dallas, Tex.

The Colonial Coverlet Guild is not only showing an extensive collection of coverlets and quilts, but is having a demonstration of spinning, weaving and other textile arts.

Lectures will be given each day in the Drake Hotel by experts on antiques. The prepartaions for this first exposition of antiques in the middle West reveal a lively and general community interest which seems certain to result in striking success.

Arthur Ackermann & Son, Inc., will show old English furniture of Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppelwhite styles, also rare old English prints. A Queen Anne walnut desk unusual because of its small size, a Chippendale gallery mahogany tray table with beautifully carved pedestal, china figures in Rockingham, Staffordshire and Crown Derby, are also included.

An oval Adam mirror, all gilt, with large bowknot carved at the top and husk design along the sides; an Adam chair painted white with a bowknot at the top of the back, are important items in the collection of Miss Marian H. Gheen.

Fine Beauvais tapestries as well as period furniture both French and English will be shown by Nachemsohn.

*This dining-room arrangement in the home of Mrs. Edward A. Brion, with its old-time mahogany and maple furniture and china, will appear as one of the exhibits at the coming Chicago Antique Show*

## A Landscape for the Landing

By MRS. GORDON-STABLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE Victorian era bequeathed to England a sad heritage of domestic architecture. It handed down the pompous mansions of many stories and beetly basements of the very rich; the slums of the very poor; the villadom of the lower middle-classes; the ill-planned, inconvenient houses of the socia' stratum that, for want of a better name, one designates the upper middle-classes.

It is in a typical example of the latter type of abode that there is to be found the interesting landing treatment that is the burden of my song. The house displays all the characteristics of its caste. There is the "area" with its flight of stone steps leading to an underground kitchen. There are back rooms built with so little space between them and those of the next houses that they bid defiance to all but the most determinedly cheerful of decorating devices. Up to its present occupancy, a staircase was so imperfectly lit as to require all who use it to be exceedingly wary.

Little by little this house, once so forbidding of mien, has been prevailed upon to assume an aspect of welcome and good cheer. Its enterprising tenant, Miss Gwendolen Otter, has brought to bear upon its features the arts and ingeunity of various accomplished decorators.

**Formerly a Bedroom**

The landing in question was a back bedroom, cheerless in itself because its window was ill-proportioned to its needs. It darkened the staircases ascending and descending from its floor, since its door effectually excluded all light from them. One had then to find one's way up and down them by the light of reason alone! So it was decided to sacrifice the room, remove its door and consider it for the future as a landing.

But landings, too, can be desolate unless accorded tactful treatment. This one eluded attempts to render it an interesting feature until the efforts of the actor-artist, Ernest Thesiger, were enlisted. Something more than a mere wall paper, it was felt, must meet the eye as one passed on one's way to the sitting room, something that would give this improvised landing a raison d'être, an excuse for its appearance at that particular point.

Briefly, then, the landing itself has been treated as a terrace, giving onto a scene in which hillside and river, bridges, a ruined temple, a distant ravine all play their decorative part. One views this, as it were, through a series of arches, boldly drafted out in black to punctuate the wall on the left and to emphasize the impression that one is looking down from a height onto the valley below.

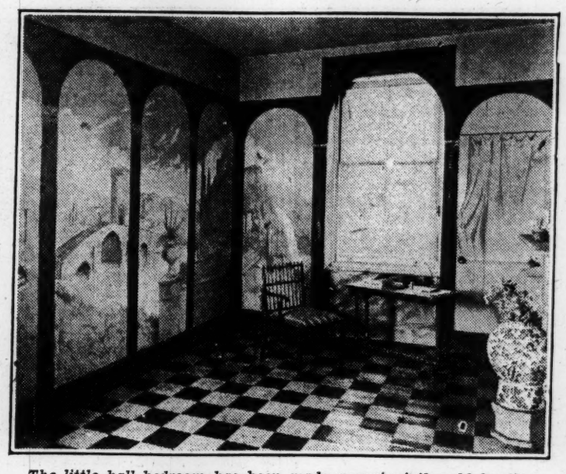
**Nature's Colors Purposely Avoided**

To avoid an undue degree of realism, the landscape has been kept to tones of pinkish brown. The cloudless background, however, is of a grayish sky-blue, a color which has been exploited likewise for the ceiling, to suggest a sky pervading the whole. The floor is covered with a linoleum in large black and white squares suggestive of a marble paving. The window has been given a slightly shaped framing, also in black, to match the simulated arches.

The right-hand side with its mantelpiece, and its hand-basin fitted into a recess, has necessitated another type of treatment. Above the mantelpiece has been sketched in the form of a stone garden vase with formalized plant, the whole set in a simple arabesque in keeping with the colonnade facing it. In the front of the grate, now given a panel flush with the wall, stands an Oriental jar of blue-and-white porcelain, perfectly in accord with the central motif.

An amusing place this, in which to sit when the reception rooms have already their share of guests, or when one needs to write a note in quiet. To those familiar with the place both before and after its transformation, the effect on the visitor who climbs the staircase to the upper room is full of interest.

The problem of the landing, too often with us, can be solved, provided a certain originality of outlook be brought to bear upon it. Pitfalls may appear in the form of a temptation toward a too great realism, for in this type of treatment it is the suggestive and the humorous that count most.



*The little hall bedroom has been made a part of the old landing. Landscapes appear to extend the space still farther*

## Boston Notes

Probably the most important public sale of antique furniture ever held in Boston, the dissolution auction of Flayderman & Kaufman is attracting a large attendance at the William K. McKay galleries.

This unprecedented quantity of good old American furniture in the rough has attracted many dealers as well as numerous private buyers.

The first three sessions showed total sales of about $48,000, with low prices prevailing. Curly maple, always a popular wood, was seen in numerous examples. One highboy brought $525; a six drawer chest $115; a tambour secretary $325; a plain maple highboy $310.

Good bureaus sold for $100 to $150, a swell front mahogany one, with old brasses bringing $125. Maple desks had similar price range, one in mahogany, with original brasses and fine interior fetching $130.

Excellent clocks that carried the names of well-known makers brought less than one would expect. A Simmon Willard banjo type with original glasses at $900, a Joshua Wilder at $650, a mahogany case block front tall clock at $1400, a miniature tall clock by A. J. Wilder at $1400, indicate the going figures on timepieces.

* * *

A silver cow creamer of the time of Queen Anne, a porringer and caudle cups of similar period, a library inkstand of elaborate design in its original case of red leather, are a few of the important items in the collection of old silver now on display, by James Robinson of New York, in the galleries of Doll and Richards.

This is the second Robinson showing at this place in six months and is a representative selection of the Fifth Avenue stock of this well-known London and New York dealer. The exhibit will continue through April 18.

## Points About Rugs

WHAT gives a rug durability, or wearing qualities, is one of the first considerations for a buyer. A general test, applicable to many types, is the amount of wool or other fiber, the length or depth of the pile, the tightness of the weave and the absence of sizing.

The best rugs are made of wool yarn, unadulterated with cotton or jute. But cotton and chenille are also made into attractive forms that are used in modern bed, bath, and breakfast rooms.

The chenille rug is made differently from any other kind, for the pile is woven separately and later stitched to the back of the rug. Some of the newest designs have hemmed instead of fringed ends, and this makes them more durable. Many are color fast, and the sun tones are a late style trend. Cotton chenille rugs designed for the bedroom are seen in stripes, with floral centers and also in modernistic patterns.

Wool rugs or carpets represent quality, beauty and comfort in a floor covering. Contrary to what might be thought, a coarse stiff wool is better than the soft fibers that are more desirable, for example, for clothing. It must be stiff to resist treading and the cross-cut wear of dirt in the pile.

The Axminster weave is named for the English town where it was first made. And it is interesting to know that this Devonshire product was the first attempt to copy the Turkish method of weaving on a machine loom. In an Axminster rug the wool pile is looped into the body of the rug and held down by a binder.

In a good Axminster, the pattern runs straight through to the back, but, unlike Turkish rugs, the pile is only looped instead of being knotted. Jute is often used for the backing, and glue sizing applied on the cheaper grades. Sometimes, indeed, a worn Axminster can be nicely renewed by being sized. New effects in Axminsters include Oriental patterns, and early American and chintz designs and colors.

Brussels rugs are made from worsted with the pile left unlooped or uncut. It is formed by looping the worsted or woolen threads over wires that are stretched in the loom at right angles to the warp.

The Wilton, so much admired in rugs, is a later development of the Brussels weave. It is distinguished by having the pile or loop cut. This gives it a more luxurious velvety texture and tread.

Velvet rugs have pile like the Brussels, but the loops are cut. Moreover, the patterns are blurred because they are not woven on a jacquard loom like the Brussels or Wilton.

There are a number of new tendencies in rugs. One is the sheen effect shown in the best grades of Wilton. Many truly Oriental patterns are duplicated now in Wiltons. A new weave in a domestic rug of high pile comes in almost a dozen delightful plain colors, with this sheen giving an Oriental impression.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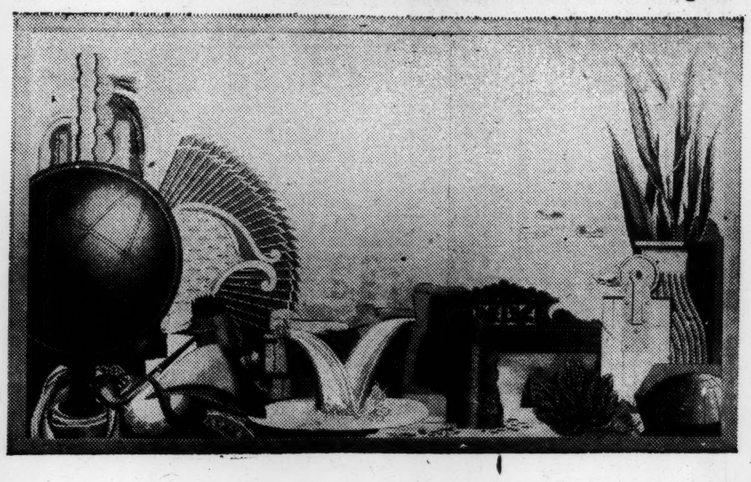
A SET OF FIVE
PAINTED GLASS PANELS
BY LOUIS BOUCHÉ
in which he uses the three fundamentals of painting—form, line, color—in their purest sense
"IN the desire", says M. Bouche, "to get the most out of these three elements, I frankly evaded realism ... Where it blocks the full use of form, line and color, it is merely eliminated..."
Certain forms—notably the waterfall and lace motifs—are repeated throughout the panels to create a sequence or "melody". Indeed, it is by approaching these panels as one would approach music that the beholder may most easily perceive the purpose of the artist.
The background of silver is significant of M. Bouche's color predilections. His color orchestration is built on a scale of brilliantly clear, luminous tones ...
These intensely interesting panels—to which of course each spectator will have his own personal reactions—are acknowledged by all who see them to be vividly decorative and valuable interpretations of modern art ...
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# EDUCATIONAL

## Reformed Reform School

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ione, Calif.

FIRST Boy Scout: "Have you passed your first-class test yet?" Second Ditto: "Yes. Took my solo 14-mile hike Saturday. I'm learning a lot that will come in handy when I'm paroled."

It may not sound right, but such a conversation may take place any day at the Preston School of Industry, California's reformed reform school, located here on the edge of the famous mother lode mining country.

A large measure of freedom in a reformatory without bars at the windows or a wall about its buildings is part of the program for giving youthful offenders here a genuine opportunity to wipe out criminal records.

From the time a boy, between the ages of 16 and 21, enters the school until months after he leaves he finds that the State of California is his friend and adviser, not his jailer and punisher, for this is not a penal institution, and the usual adjuncts of a reformatory are almost wholly absent.

Boys entering the school, be they convicted bootleggers, safe crackers, auto thieves or highwaymen, are sent to the parole officer for one of their first interviews. In his office, the scheme of the school is explained, and the inmate is made to understand that the school's object is not to retain him for punishment, but to help him regain a rightful place in the world as fast as it can be done.

To this end the past history of each boy is studied, and the frank aid of the boy himself is sought. Although some boys reach the school in a savage frame of mind, smarting under fancied or real injustices in county jails and courts of law, it is usually possible, within a few days, to gain their confidence and give them hope and a desire to co-operate. Convinced that the school's intentions are helpful, the average inmate will do all he can to aid its program.

**Wiping Out the Past**

After going over each boy's case, his offenses are no longer discussed with him, his thoughts being directed rather ahead toward the brighter, happier life awaiting him. Investigators, however, interview parents, friends, past employers and others connected with each case, so that in so far as possible the history of each boy is obtained. Past pitfalls are thus guarded against, weaknesses of character strengthened and a complete parole program set up for each individual.

The school is industrial in a different sense from that in which most reformatories are industrialized. Labor is not for the purpose of production, but of training. The practical difference is that instead of each boy being given a task he can do well, and keeping him at that task, he is given a variety of training and is allowed to "major" in that trade which a study of his record, his aptitudes and the prospects of employment following his release dictate as most rational.

The school teaches a large variety of subjects of practical value to young men in the humbler walks of life, and gives more academic training as well. Boys whose educational advantages have been greater are allowed to take college extension courses, but it is found that the more practical trades instructions are generally needed and prove most useful.

Military discipline is maintained in the school, though it does not approach the strict qualities of some private schools. The boys are dressed in military uniforms, and are usually marched in companies. There are few escapes or attempts at escape, very few disturbances of any sort, and relatively few boys requiring discipline in the heavy work gangs. Corporal punishment is tolerated in no form.

From the start, each boy is given recognition for good behavior and willing co-operation. Many rewards, such as living quarters in small cottages rather than the large dormitories, clerical work in the various school offices, cadet officerships and trusted duties are held out for meritorious work.

**Parole-Ethics Class**

Three weeks before a boy is to leave the school on parole—and virtually all boys are paroled before final release—he is entered in a parole-ethics class, where he is given an intensive course of training in those things which will be of greatest practical assistance to him "on the outside." He studies the problems of right living, and learns that it pays to "keep the law happily and it will keep you happy." He is encouraged to continue his education, even though it is expected he must work for his living. He is given a thorough review in elementary mathematics and simple business practice.

He is taught much of the wisdom of living within his income, with many practical illustrations of how it may be done through budgeting his income. He is given practical advice on how to find and hold a position, get along with his employers and fellow workers, keep out of trouble, save, and make wise investments. He is drilled thoroughly in purchasing the necessities of life, much stress being placed on his buying clothes at low prices, and yet obtaining good value. He is taught to differentiate between cheap and good cloth. Lastly, he is instructed in the duties of parole.

When a boy leaves the school he is given a good suit of clothes, bought in the open market, rather than prison made, two pairs of shoes, a little money, and a fair running start. This latter is secured for him by pledges of friendly aid on the part of reputable citizens, a job waiting for him, and an incentive to make a good record. Each month he makes a complete report of his work and progress to the school, and parole officers visit him in his home and talk with his employer and his family.

According to the excellence of his progress outside the school is his success in nullifying his record. If he reports regularly and on time, if his employment is regular, promotional and satisfactory, if he pays his expenses and saves a little, if he has good habits and keeps out of trouble, his record at the school rises above the "average" which he was marked when he left. He may become "exceptional," or he may sink to "inferior." This post-school guidance is considered by officials of Preston fully as important as work within the school itself. Usually there are more boys under its care outside than within the school, though there may be more than 700 here. The boy who makes a success of this phase of his rehabilitation is finally discharged, usually at his twenty-first birthday, with a Diploma of Honor, signed not only by the school officials, but by the governor of the State as well. This is considered to wipe out wholly his past record for law-breaking. Less successful boys, though reasonably satisfactory ones, are given an honorable discharge, while those who get into further difficulty under the law are given merely an ordinary release.

Before boys are released on parole, they are given a banquet at the school, and repeat from memory this code, which they are urged to follow in their daily life:

I will do my best to make good in whatever employment I have. When out of work will interview 10 employers a day until I secure a position.

I will keep out of debt, pay all my expenses, board and room rent and other bills promptly, and save as much money as I can.

I will so conduct myself in my home that there will be no cause for complaint or nagging about staying out late at night, bad associates, spending my money foolishly or for any other reason. I will use my leisure hours for study and improvement, cultivate good habits and keep my conduct record satisfactory.

I will not associate with any boys who have been in the Preston School or in trouble before, I will stay away from pool halls, public dances and all questionable resorts. I will leave automobiles, narcotics and liquors and gambling alone, and will uphold law and order and protect the rights and property of others as a good citizen should.

I will fill out and mail my reports the first of each month, until I receive my legal discharge, using pen and ink, and write as neatly as I can.

Under this system of rehabilitation, very few boys fail to regain a useful place in society, and some attain a measure of prominence and great respect in their communities. There are bankers and brokers in California today who passed through Preston, and their clients would be surprised indeed to learn they once were law violators. At no time since the parole system was adopted in 1913 have the percentage of failures among "graduates" of Preston amounted to 10 per cent.

Prior to adoption of the parole system here, Preston was a reformatory of the more ordinary type, resorting to corporal punishment, and doing relatively little to redeem the characters of its inmates. Now, however, the average stay of a boy in the institution has been cut almost in half, and the good to society which is being accomplished is vastly increased.

Fully 60 per cent of the boys sent to Preston are from "broken homes," and automobiles figure largely in the difficulties which bring them here. Most common are crimes committed to gain funds to maintain automobiles which are beyond the owners' incomes, it is declared by workers here.

Many of the boys coming here have obviously fallen afoul of the law through force of circumstance. A large percentage of them are in most regards of a high moral character. Among them are Boy Scouts and boys who won athletic and scholastic honors at school. An Eagle Scout is at present active in the Boy Scout troop within the school, and it is significant that this unit is encouraged by the instructors, and sufficient liberty given to allow for hikes and tests. Teachers of the various trade courses are glad to act as merit badge examiners, and the whole program of scouting is being carried on for its value as a promoter of good citizenship.

O. H. Close, superintendent of the school, is given much credit for shaping its present policies. His wife is author of the lessons in practical living which are given its students just prior to parole.

"The Mexican," Winner of Second Prize in Junior Group of the Fifth Annual Soap Sculpture Competition

## Boxer Funds Stimulate Large Exodus of Chinese to Europe

CHINA, exerting herself to become a modern industrial nation, has a greater number of its loyal sons and daughters studying in foreign universities than at any other time in its educational annals. This trend comes largely from America's leadership in returning its share of the Boxer Fund. European nations have followed America's example in returning their share of the Boxer Fund for educational uses.

Chinese students are heading for Europe. According to a recent statistical report of the Ministry of Education at Nanking, there are no less than 476 Chinese students studying in centers of higher learning in Europe. Germany leads with 273 students. Belgium is second with 120; England is third, Italy fourth, and Austria fifth.

No report has yet been made on France, but it is believed that France teaches more Chinese students than any other European nation. As a popular migrating center for Chinese students, France is second only to Japan and America. Recently the Executive Yuan at Nanking approved the invitation of the French Government to utilize proceeds of the returned French Boxer Fund in erecting a $500,000 China Institute which will form part of the Paris University system.

**Why They Go Where**

The majority of Chinese students in Europe are concentrating on scientific studies. Civil engineering is the subject of first choice; then comes sociology; followed closely by medicine. Ninety-nine per cent of the Chinese students studying physics in Europe are located in Germany.

Commerce and education are two popular subjects of Chinese students abroad, but it seems as if America holds them all. In all Europe only nine are studying education, and a similar number is studying commerce in England. Seventy-five per cent of the students in Italy are pursuing religion.

Chinese students in Germany plan to be future "German" scientists. They go to Germany for training in civil engineering, medicine, physics, and sociology. Germany has the first foreign student in a Chinese university, young Mr. Von Borch, son of the German minister in China who is enrolled as a freshman at Tsing Hua University, whose campus was once a Manchurian princess's palace.

Why Belgium is ahead of England in total number of Chinese students is due to the fact that at the beginning of the school year Belgium Indemnity Fund scholarships were awarded for the first time. In returning her share of the fund, Belgium followed the example of America by only stipulating that the fund should be put to certain useful purposes, including the awarding of government scholarships to Chinese students in Belgium.

Another stimulus to the increase of Chinese students abroad is the recent ruling of the Kuomintang in granting scholarships to party members who have rendered meritorious service in crucial periods of the revolution. Such members, it was advanced, interrupted their studies for devotion to party ideals, and it was only right for the party to recompense them thus. Competitive examinations determined those who would benefit most by foreign study. A batch of Kuomintang scholarship winners sailed from China a few weeks ago.

**Only Graduates Encouraged**

Efforts are being made to limit those who go abroad to teachers and specialists. The Peking Union Medical College made an educational furlough compulsory for its members, and it has been advocated that such is a good policy for other Chinese institutions to follow. This in preference to sending abroad undergraduates, who, it is said, can be as well trained in China.

Chinese government universities are not authorized to grant any other but bachelor degrees. But in 1932, Chinese scholars will be able to sit for examinations for the master and doctor degrees, according to plans which the Ministry of Education has in mind for the promotion of higher learning in the Chinese Republic.

That it helps a country in terms of good will and international friendship to welcome and encourage Chinese students, is shown by the number now connected with the Nanking Government.

Over 800 returned Chinese students are engaged in government work at the Chinese capital, a statistical report of the Legislative Yuan says. Japan, with a total of 332, claims the largest number of these returned students. America is second, with a total of 278 returned students at Nanking. European returned students total 199.

Since the national capital of China was moved to Nanking, Peiping, which was a headquarters for returned students, is now practically deserted by them. The Western Returned Students' Club of Peiping has reported that in 1925 it had a membership of 244, but today it has only 39 members.

A. A. Y.

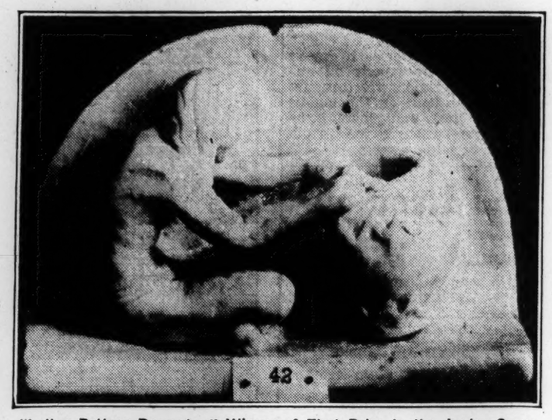
## How Do You Spell It?

Better than to ask anyone, "Is such-and-such a word spelt with two 'R's'?" or, "Does so-and-so retain its 'e' when it is followed by 'ing'?" is to put the question, "How do you spell so-and-so?" Invariably the correct answer will be forthcoming.

The first method commences by raising doubt, often ending in two, frequently more, persons "trying-out" the word on paper. General confusion ensues, until the silent, unerring advice of a dictionary is sought.

The second and correct method is direct. For instance, should you be asked, "Does 'potato' end on the letter 'o'?" you begin to consider whether it does or doesn't. On the other hand, should you be challenged with, "How do you spell 'potato'?" your scholarship suffers from no such uncertainty.

Try this small experiment on your friends and you will be interested in the result.



"Indian Pottery Decorator," Winner of First Prize in the Junior Group of the Fifth Annual Competition of Small Sculptures in Small Soaps.

## Schoolroom Soap Sculpture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

A CULTURAL use has been found for soap in the schoolroom. It has taken on educational virtue. No longer is it held to be good only for shining morning faces and clean hands. Educators everywhere now recognize it as an ideal material for the teaching of sculpture.

Indeed, from a big business advertising campaign started five years ago by a national soap company there has grown up a national movement in education. Soap sculpture has now assumed an important place not only in the teaching of art but in the latest methods of illustrating regular courses in the elementary schools.

This year information on soap sculpture was sent by the committee promoting the national competition to more than 10,000 schools and reports on work being conducted in 900 schools have been received by the committee. Children are encouraged to illustrate scenes and characters from history or literature by making models and figures in soap, and soap sculpture is used as a general aid in visual education.

Teachers have found that soap is an ideal medium for children to work with as soon as they have outgrown the use of clay in the kindergarten. In one report, received by the committee in charge of the national competition, from a school in Mount Sterling, O., the use of soap sculpture as an aid to visual education in literature is described.

While the children in an English literature class were studying early plays, they built a copy of a fifteenth century English village as it appeared on the day that a play was presented by a guild before the Mayor. Each child contributed a figure, house or other object for the model and then the entire group was assembled.

Another body of school children in the 6B history class at Forest Park, Ill., constructed a miniature of the Acropolis in ancient Athens and a model of an early German village. In botany and the natural sciences children have been reproducing leaves and other objects as an aid in the study of the structure of the different objects.

Teachers hold that the time spent by children in producing these models greatly increases their interest in a subject and gives them a more intimate and "living" knowledge of the topics with which they are dealing. Characters from "Alice in Wonderland" have been modeled in soap by children. Different nationalities have been done. Smaller children have modeled animals and other subjects of juvenile interest.

In the field of art itself, soap sculpture has been becoming constantly more popular, especially among amateur sculptors. Welfare organizations and public institutions have adopted it as a means of teaching sculpture. This year for the first time Procter & Gamble are offering a scholarship of a year's tuition in an art school in the United States for the best model produced by a high school senior and entered in the national competition.

In addition, one piece of sculpture is to be chosen from models in the contest by the Gorham Company for reproduction in bronze. Classes in soap sculpture have been established at the Brooklyn Children's Museum and the Staten Island Museum, by the Boston Junior Achievement League and elsewhere.

Because of the widespread interest being shown by welfare educational bodies in the work, a special class in soap sculpture under Juanita Leonard, professional sculptor, has been established for instructors by the committee in charge of the national competition, at 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Models may be entered in the national competition this year until May 1 and they will be placed on public exhibition during June. A total of $1850 in cash prizes is to be awarded by a jury consisting of George E. Ball, director of design, the Gorham Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Barnhorn, sculptor, of Cincinnati; Alon Bement, director of the Art Center, New York City; Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, Stamford, Conn.; Harvey Wiley Corbett, formerly president of the Architectural League, New York City; Harriet W. Frishmuth, sculptor; Charles Dana Gibson, artist; Leo Lentelli, sculptor; Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, associate superintendent of schools, all of New York City, and Lorado Taft, sculptor, of Chicago.

### *Small Schools Favored*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sydney

In this State (New South Wales) there are 82 primary schools under the Department of Education with an average enrollment of more than 1000 pupils. Some have over 2000. The cost of multiplying small schools has, however, to be considered. The Director of Education stated recently: "The department is not at all proud of the fact that it has so many large schools. Two schools of 1000 children are better than one with 2000. The necessity of providing for additional children in rapidly growing communities forces the department to extend the accommodation in existing schools. This is the only practicable method of meeting requirements. To procure large sites in such districts, and erect new premises, would mean long delay, even if it were financially practicable; and the need is usually one of urgency."

### *A Correction*

Due to an oversight the name of Dr. Lillian Clarke was omitted from the article on the Educational Page of Feb. 8, entitled "More Than a Botany Garden." Dr. Clarke was entirely responsible for the beginning of the gardens at James Allen's School for Girls in Dulwich and for their subsequent development.

## Encouraging the Child to Do His Own Thinking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE importance of early home teaching for children is becoming increasingly apparent to all parents desiring to do the very best for their children. In fact, it is impossible to overestimate the value in later years of thoughtfully trained early years.

Intelligent originality needs the most careful fostering right from the outset. Beautiful talents, which every child possesses in greater measure than is as yet known, need care and patience to find, and much gentleness and loving understanding to foster into sturdy growth. Some children possess outstanding talents, and often the desire to express these is so great that they express themselves regardless of whether they have sympathetic understanding or not, and often in face of opposition. Such has been the case with many of our great poets and musicians. However, these instances are the exceptions; generally the young shoots of self-expression need the greatest love, sympathy, and care to help them to grow usefully. The bringing of talents into self-expression at a young age has often changed a child's expression from one of dissatisfaction and whining to one of joy.

At a very early age, each child has something good to express in just a way that has never been done in exactly that way before. So there is no need to copy an elder sister or brother, mother or teacher and we can lead the child out of this at the outset by never letting him think he is of no consequence or that big brother, sister, or mother should decide all that he should do. Let us help him instead to decide for himself and let him realize his ability to reason and think. At once he starts out as an individual.

**Guarding Against Copying**

Suggestions of copying, I have found, cannot be too carefully guarded against. We can encourage the child to think things out for himself, instead of copying another's product of thought. Then the expression following will be the result of his own unfoldment.

The following illustration will show how a small boy of 6 found and learned to express a talent he did not know he had. This little lad was spending one of his first days at school. He seemed very shy and reserved. A story was being told to the class of which he was a member and he was listening with obvious interest. When the story was finished, the teacher, after giving all the children pieces of paper and pencils, asked them to draw a picture of the story which had been told.

After a short time, it was noticed that the new little boy was making no attempt to draw. Without attracting attention to him, the teacher slipped over and asked him to try. He looked up timidly to say, "I can't, I don't know how. I have never drawn." (Usually pencils are given to children very early, but evidently this had not been the case with him.) It would have been easy at this point to have drawn something to show him and set him off, but that would have been the teacher putting her thought of the story on paper, and would have suggested copying right at the outset of a new experience for the child. So the teacher instead urged him very gently to just try a few lines and see what would happen. She knew he had lovely thoughts of the story; she had seen love of them expressed on his face, so she told him that. A little smile puckered across his face as he said he certainly did like the story. Still the pencil seemed inert in his hand and he was fearing to let it take its first little footsteps. "Well," said the teacher, "what would you like to draw if you could?"

"A house," came the ready response.

"Well, that's right, then," continued the teacher. "It would have to have a wall, wouldn't it? Why not start and make one?"

Ah, now he understood; he could do that, that was fun. And, of course, he must put another—oh, yes, and a roof—and a door—and windows. And the little man was off. Birds, trees, paths soon followed.

**Released the Child**

In the course of a few days this little boy showed a remarkable talent for drawing. His was an imaginative, beautiful nature, such as often lies behind timid reserve. He joyed in putting his thoughts, so long just kept to himself, upon paper. He loved to express them in this way, and his whole nature underwent a change and grew more expansive and happier.

An amusing experience with a little boy of 4 will also illustrate. This little boy loved colors, just reveled in them, most children do. He had seen his sister painting and longed to begin. He was delighted when he was told by his teacher that the color of each picture had to be chosen by "the artist" because artists always had their own ideas. It gave this little boy quite a thrill to be called "an artist," and he was all ready to do his own thinking. Colors were, of course, always discussed with the teacher, so that the picture should always be the product of careful thought. If colors were chosen which did not harmonize, or which did not bring out the subject rightly, then it was suggested that he try them out on a separate slip of paper. This developed his own taste and judgment.

When a child writes its first letter, it can so easily be his very own, written by himself, as he would express himself. One suggestion of what to say, given because there is not enough patience to draw out the child's own thoughts, will present the thought of copying, or leaning on an older one, and individuality is sacrificed. Guidance is needed in encouraging the best thoughts and in showing how other things could be better said, but that is all that is needed, and the child can suggest the better way himself.

Children love to feel their bedroom and their playrooms are their own. We can encourage them in this joy of ownership by letting them express originality in the arrangement and care of the room, bringing into them things they love.

So in conclusion, if the all too quick, "Do it like this! see, like this!" were to be ruled out, and encouragement of the child's thinking is substituted, we foster the quality of orginality in our children and we shall see and continue to see surprising results and happier lives.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# THE HOME FORUM

## A Sprig of Lavender

IT CAME unexpectedly. The envelope was marked

Lavender

Picked this for you in the Alps last summer, and always forget to send it.

Theodora.

Had I asked her for it? I have a habit of asking my Europe-bound friends for flowers from historic places. Once, I craved edelweiss; and the piece brought me looked as though hardily culled from a difficult spot. Another time I asked for violets from Athens! Alas! the returning tourist "didn't see any." It may not have been the violet season; or were her eyes blinded by the glitter of costly raiment, which she brought home in quantities?

Why did Theodora bring me the lavender? I do not recall telling her I loved it. Could she have remembered the lavender-striped school dress I so liked, together with the long lavender satin ribbons I wore with it? Or, could she ever have been with me, walking down that business street in our old city, a street whose dignity is almost stateliness? There, in a sheltered nook, against the façade of a tall building, used to sit a cheery faced, neat, old woman, selling generous bags of dried lavender flowers. Always a quaint adventure—to pass this humble lavender merchant! Possibly, I wrote Theodora about a characteristic Christmas gift from another chum, a gilded box filled with lavender flowers. I will open it now. The aromatic fragrance speaks to me of Gertrude, so true-hearted and merry. Lavender, somehow, has become associated with memory. Did the Greeks favor it? Recall the descriptions of the violet glow over Hymettus. I am sure Mnemosyne wears a lavender gown! Tennyson associated these ideas:

Crowned lilies standing near
Purple-spiked lavender.

When I took the small dry bits of fragrance out of the envelope Theodora sent me, I was at once on a steep, stony mountainside, with the rarest of Swiss skies above me, and the indescribable tang of mountain air in my nostrils. In the distance light rose on "snowy summits old in story." The tinkle of a sheep bell fell on my ear. I saw a shepherd in picturesque costume, minding his little flock. In the valley far away a turbulent stream dashed. I could just hear it. And perched on the abrupt hillside hung a pretty chalet, precariously.

(The Muse stirred. I snatched a pencil and jotted down—

Only a spring of lavender
Plucked on an Alpine Hill,

But—there the Muse grew absentminded, and would yield no more.)

Thus much, however, of a foreign trip I had achieved from the magic of an Alpine flower; without the expense of a ticket, or discomforts of traveling. I tucked the sprig back into its envelope, and fell a-dreaming.

Lavender—lavender—the sound of the word is soft and sweet. It has agreeable tone-color because of the consonants. The vowels are short, and so the word goes trippingly. It is from a Romance tongue. The Romance languages are flowing and singable. So much for the sound.

We study color-meanings today. The pale lilac tint known as lavender (compounded, the artists tell us, of almost equal parts of blue and white, with just a dash of vermilion) partakes of the meanings of both blue and white, steadfastness and purity. The touch of vermilion brings a breath of sentiment. Again, someone has said that lavender is the color of distance. Far mountains veil themselves in lavender; and sunset shadows don it. The hue is associated, also, with the dignity and delicacy of age. Of flowers which affect it, we have lilacs for spring and asters for fall; both of which have a haunting tenderness; but if we quote lavender sweetpeas for summer, we must admit that sweetpeas are always youthful and fanciful, the butterflies of flowerdom.

Poets are fond of lavender—novelists, too, and playwrights. Witness the titles—"Lavender and Old Lace"—"Sweet Lavender." Margaret Deland named her intuitive and sympathetic clergyman "Dr. Lavendar." Lizette Woodworth Reese writes beautifully of "A Handful of Lavender." Pensiveness, sympathy, deep but unobtrusive sentiment—a love of beauty—are all overtones of the word and of the hue.

The plant called lavender is indigenous to a subtropical climate; growing wild in all those storied lands from the Canary Islands to India. Here is more significance for the poet-sentimentalist. Its gray-green leaves huddle at the base, leaving prominent the purplish-blue flower spikes above. It has been, like many another desirable wild thing, carried to alien lands, and how it thrives, with care. England has appreciated it, and cultivated it in mass. If in France, the home of perfumes, it is raised for the perfume trade, that is, too, a pretty thought; especially to one who knows that a drop or two of the oil will scent a room. So a sweet memory may act as balm. California prizes it.

To continue its practical uses, the artist in China will tell you that oil of lavender goes into his varnish. The botanist describes a sea-lavender, related to rosemary,—and there is "remembrance" again. A line from Ben Jonson we love—"A black sattin suit (for the more sweet'ning) now lies in lavender."

But recall—we said "Lavender is from the Spanish." What, then is the root word? Something beautiful, no doubt.

There was a castle in Spain.

One sunny morning the linen was borne down from the castle by lusty women servants to the near-by stream. There, on the big, ancient stones, worn smooth by long service, the soiled linen was energetically paddled and beaten in the clear, purling water. It emerged, at last, snowy and fresh. It was reloaded into baskets. The sturdy laundresses, their gay kerchiefs dotting the scene brightly, toiled up the hillside.

"How the sun glows!" exclaimed one.

They set down the heaped baskets and rested. A breath of warm wind puffed across the hillside.

"The blossoms—they smell so good!" —cried Carmelita.

Jumping to her feet, she gathered huge handfuls of bluish-purple flowers and cast them into her basket.

"Foolish!" laughed her mates.

But, later, when Carmelita carried her smooth, glossy linen into the castle, the great lady asked, wonderingly, "What smells so sweet?"

Carmelita lifted the flowers. "They have no name, my lady," murmured she.

"I shall call them for you," smiled the lady.

Thus the Spanish laundress gathered an honor that, like Juliet, she dreamed not of! Perhaps she was a raging beauty—at least, she had a taste in perfumes. Perhaps the son of the house fell in love—but that is too much of a King Cophetua line. Think of her, however, when you lay the lavender bags in piles of spotless linen.

But what, you ask, is the connection between Carmelita and the word, "lavender"? Ah, yes, that is yet to be established. The Spanish for laundress is lavendera.

Such soft words do they have in Spain for hard labor!

But here I come out of my reverie; sitting with the little envelope still in my hands, I draw out again the dried flowers—

Only a sprig of lavender
Plucked on an Alpine Hill.

(Ah! what is that sound? It is the Muse—her lips move):

The charm of foreign pathways
Lives in its perfume still.

But rarer than adventure,
And dearer than romance
The love and thought that culled it
For me—so far from France!

H. B. H.


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## Saint-Pol in the Sun

I can never think of Saint-Pol without thinking of the sun. Sometimes it is the sunshine of sultry mid-afternoon in August when all good Saint-Polians are drowsing behind their shutters and the houses all stand white as the New Jerusalem. Or it may be the sunshine of early morning, very slanting and full of larks, with the deep valleys that moat the village round turning lighter and lighter azure as the eye goes down until one seems to be looking into a land more ethereal than earth, bluer, and nearer the morning stars. But always the village has the sunlight upon it. Far away, down the hills and somewhere beyond Limoges, begins the France where clouds are forever brushing on the poplar trees, dragging the fields like long gray nets, and sweeping the blackbirds by myriads before them. But here were hills that stood like amber and drank in the sun; roads that high two-wheeled carts churned to gilt, a land steeped in gold.

Perhaps the village got more than its share of the light of the South because it balanced itself, like all villages of the South of France, upon the peak of the highest hill it could find. For defense the old Saxons chose the valleys; but the Franks were for the hills. And the railway has come as near Saint-Pol as it ever will. Trains can cross rivers; but hills that stand straight up keep their ancient peace. From almost any window one has a valley full of green farms embroidered with silver ribbons of roads at his feet. It is restful to see so much of the world and yet to be so far above it. At night one feels a next-door neighbor of the stars. . . .

My lines had fallen in the pleasantest of places in the Rue des Etoiles. Not only was there a perfect landlady at the end of my day's drilling, but also an iron candlestick twisted into a Mediæval griffen to carry up three flights of cobwebby stairs that climbed through the shadows up very close to the great dewey stars flowering the velvet of the southern sky.

My little casements opened upon treasures unspeakable. All Saint-Pol huddled beneath me, red tiles, and gardens, lime trees and cobbles, and the great tower of the church raising the whole mass of the village towards God. The roofs ran radiant with the early sunshine that has the dew in it; between ran the cool canyons of crooked streets. . . . I could look down into the intimacies of village life which one did not see from the high-walled streets. There among the cabbages and artichokes which every house however tiny must possess, in those gardens built up many feet above the level of the street by centuries of cultivation, were comedies and tragedies unending. I know now how land and its green, growing things can become holy. Those little plots of black earth, about which the houses spread their arms in the old Roman manner, were the hearts of the homes and the shrines of the household Lares and Penates. — ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN, in "An Attic Room."

*Laplanders in Consultation. From an Etching by Emil Abergt.*

### *Lyric*

I made a song for you,
Oh, day of gold and blue.
A little song apart,
Held fast within my heart.
A song about the trees,
Soft stirring in your breeze.
The little waves that run,
All dancing in the sun.
And how your curve of sky
Is high, and high, and high;
And spring stands at your door,
My heart will hold no more.
I made a song for you,
Oh, day of gold and blue.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

## Going to the Mill

A while ago I took a holiday; mouched, played truant from my road. Jem, the waggoner, hailed me as he passed—he was going to the mill—would I ride with him and come back atop of the full sacks?

I hid my hammer in the hedge, climbed into the great waggon white and fragrant with the clean sweet meal, and flung myself down on the empty flour bags. The looped-back tarpaulin framed the long vista of my road with the downs beyond; and I lay in the cool dark, caressed by the fresh breeze in its thoroughfare, soothed by the strong monotonous tramp of the great grey team and the music of the jangling harness.

Jem walked at the leaders' heads; it is his rule when the waggon is empty, a rule no "company" will make him break. . . . I lay as in a blissful dream and watched my road unfold. The sun set the pine-boles aflare where the hedge is sparse, and stretched the long shadows of the besom poplars in slanting bars across the white highway; the roadside gardens smiled friendly with their trimcut laurels and rows of stately sunflowers—a seemly proximity this, Daphne and Clytie, sisters in experience. . . . Here and there we passed little groups of women and children off to work in the early cornfields, and Jem paused in his fond repetition of "The Lord my pasture shall prepare" to give them good-day. . . .

Presently we left my road for the deep shade of a narrow country way where the great oaks and beeches met overhead and no hedge-clipper sets his hand to stay nature's profusion; and so by pleasant lanes scarce the waggon's width across, now shady, now sunny, here bordered by thickest coverts, there giving on fruitful fields, we came at length to the mill.

I left Jem to his business with the miller and wandered down to the flowery meadow to listen to the merry clack of the stream and the voice of the waters on the weir. The great wheel was at rest, as I love best to see it in the later afternoon. . . .

The little stone bridge over the millstream is almost on a level with the clear running water, and I lay there and gazed at the huge wheel. . . . I watched and wondered until Jem called, and I had to leave the rippling weir and the water's side, and the wheel with its untold secret—and I climbed to my place at the top of the piled-up sacks, and thence watched twilight pass to starlight through my narrow peep, and, so watching, slept until Jem's voice hailed me from Dreamland, and I went, half awake, across the dark fields home. — MICHAEL FAIRLESS, in "Roadmender."

## Stepping-stone Puddles

The street stopped as it came to the big field, but little paths took up the ends and odds of traffic, running across hither and yon—you know how feet have a way of wearing paths across lots and fields, and over hills, and around trees and stumps and boulders. These little paths lay across the big field, and one of them ran west and south, right into the pearly evening sky, through brown weeds, some flattened, some standing in clumps, the way the season had left them. This little path had received its meed of the rain: every place where feet had worn out a shallow dip was now a shining pool. As the eye followed it up to the end at the farther fence, it saw a long row of shining stepping-stone puddles, as if each step had achieved a glory, a light of joy, a meaning. There was a walk across the field by the path of stepping-stone puddles. Every step was glorified, every step had something of heaven in it; every step had a bit of sky in it, of cloud or light, or of blue.

THE artist has tried to convey, in a broad manner, the glimmer of light, which in December and January is little more than the light at dawn, in some parts of Lapland. The picture shows an important consultation being held among a group of Scandinavian Lapps, the patriarchial element being vividly presented in the faces of the older men, while the younger seem to have a doubt as to the wisdom of their elders; but the chief speakers are so absorbed in the topic, that they either do not know, or care. The shortness of stature; the shape of the head, which is generally found to be, in width, about four-fifths of the length; the broad, low nose, together with the wrinkled and puckered skin, of both older and younger men, are typical of the country.

The autumn residence of the nomadic Lapp is usually the center of his wanderings, so it is there, that the "njalla" or small storehouse is made, on one or more piles above the ground and covered with snow. About the month of November they close the camp and begin to wander southward, to Jokkmokk, Gefle and even as far as Upsala and Stockholm. About the beginning of May they are off to the mountains again, pasturing herds and preparing stores of cheese, or hunting and curing food for the winter.

Emil Abergt, who is by birth a Swede, but is living in Denmark at present, has carefully studied the various types of Laplanders, living among them, that he might faithfully express in his etchings something of their characteristics. Sharpening his etching needle, so as to make a cutting edge, when used sideways, he gives his work something of the nature of a woodcut. In long, bold deliberate strokes, his pictures present different intensities of light and shade, and when seen from a distance are very effective. There is a robust vigor in his lines which seems to suit the subject chosen.

## Beauty

This universal beauty, which shines in the stars, and blooms in the flowers, and builds in the woods cathedral aisles of pillared trunk and arching branch, lies largely in the perfect workmanship which secures symmetry, enforces subordination of the parts to the whole, holds the elements of vitality and form in perfect balance. When nature has finished her work on any particular form she has stamped it with some kind of beauty. We may not discern it at the moment, as our ancestors so failed to see beauty where we see it at a glance; but it is there if we have the intelligence to discover it. For nothing is really finished until it is beautiful, and beauty is the final word toward which nature constantly strives. She is entirely indifferent as to the quality of the material upon which she works; she knows no distinction or degrees; everything is alike common and precious to her. The rarest flower that blooms is touched with a loveliness so delicate that it seems almost spiritual; but the ferns, which fairly wall in the rough, wild-wood roads, are not less exquisitely shaped and moulded. Out of the mist and the light the glory of sunset strikes across the world, and the hearts of men are awed. — HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE, in "Essays on Nature and Culture."

## Det höga tornet

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

ALLTIFRÅN den tid, då Babels torn höjde sig över Sinears slätt, till våra dagars uppåtsträvande arkitektur hava människor funnit glädje i att uppföra byggnader, som resa sig mot skyn. I Österlandet var det höga tornet en vanlig företeelse i varje landskap, och i Skriften framställes det såsom en symbol för vägledning och tillflykt. Ett av de viktigaste arbeten, som utfördes under konung Ussias regering, var byggandet av vakttorn i Jerusalem och i öknen.

Även lantmän byggde torn i sina vingårdar. Invid krönet av den kulle, på vilken staden Betlehem var belägen, stod ett högt torn, byggt för att användas av herdar och vallare och känt såsom "Herdetornet". Det är troligt, att den unge David, som vaktade sin faders får på sluttningarna bortom Betlehem, väl kände till detta "Herdetorn", såsom det stod avtecknat mot aftonhimmelen, ingivande en försäkran om beskydd. Under senare år torde han hava erinrat sig den känsla av trygghet, som herdetornet hade ingivit honom. I varje fall är det använt som symbol i några av tacksägelse-och lovpsalmerna. Sedan Gud hade befriat honom från dem som tycktes vara hans fiender och från Sauls hand, som förföljde honom, hur naturligt var det icke för David att utbrista: "Herre, mitt bergfäste, min borg . . . mitt värn" (". . . och mitt höga torn" enligt engelska Bibeln).

Herdekonungen älskade och vördade Gud så högt, att han sökte att i rätta ord uttrycka fullheten och innerligheten av sin andliga enhet med Gud. Vi behöva blott studera Psaltaren för att se, hur för den ödmjuka tanken genom himmelsk inspiration naturens föremål och till och med förhållanden i vår dagliga omgivning kunna bliva vältaliga. Från att vara endast en materiell byggnad blev herdetornet vid Betlehem en symbol för Guds närvaro och makt. Genom att förbliva därikan tanken vila "under den Allsmäktiges skugga". Så utgöt psalmisten sitt hjärta i psalmer av tacksägelse, som i alla tider hava givit tröst och lyftning åt människosläktet.

Gud har alltid berett en tillflykt för Sitt folk; och Kristus Jesus, som också var född i den lilla staden Betlehem, omtalas i Hebréerbrevet såsom "den store herden för fåren", emedan han kom för att frälsa dem som äro förlorade i falska föreställningar och för att hela de sjuka och syndande. I våra dagar har ett annat högt torn eller värn uppenbarats för dem som längta efter ett upphörande av jordens mångfaldigade sorger och besvikelser. Christian Science har kommit i världen för att uppenbara Skriften i dess "andliga betydelse och tillämpning på alla tidsåldrar, förflutna, närvarande och tillkommande" (Förklarande anmärkning i Christian Science Kvartalshäfte), och för att i vår tid göra de helande sanningar, som Jesus lärde och demonstrerade, praktiskt verksamma.

Med Bibeln som sin enda vägledare urskilde Mary Baker Eddy, att styrkans verkliga torn, inspirationens och maktens tornspira, är det inneboende medvetandet om den verkliga människans enhet med Gud. Höjande sig över dimmorna i den materiella förnimmelsens vittnesbörd uppenbarar denna gryende sanning om den verkliga människans enhet med Ande, Gud, människans andliga identitet såsom Guds fullkomliga avbild och likhet, oberörd av drömmen om liv och intelligens i materie. Detta det sanna vetandets ointagliga fäste är den eviga tillflyktsorten, resande sig högt över varje dödligt begrepp eller mål. I den mån mänsklig tanke fattar denna varats stora sanning, skall den finna den andliga förståelsens höga torn och hava sin boning där.

Några av de materiella höga torn, som vi i denna tid känna väl till, äro spiror av arkitektonisk skönhet, uppförda till åminnelse av dem om vilka det kan sägas: "Ingen har större kärlek, än att han giver sitt liv för sina vänner". Borde vi icke av dessa stumma byggnader lära att mera uppriktigt värdera varje offer av förnimmelsen och självet, som gjorts av enskilda människor för att i det mänskliga medvetandet uppbygga de sanningens och rättfärdighetens ideal, som visa hän till den andliga uppfattningen av den fullkomliga människan? Såsom Mrs. Eddy säger i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (sid. 502): "Den mänskliga tankens omogna former antaga högre symboler och betydelser, när vetenskapligt kristna åskådningar av världsalltet framstå, upplysande tiden med evighetens härlighet".

Dessa "vetenskapligt kristna åskådningar" uppnås icke utan ansträngning. Liksom många steg måste tagas uppåt, innan vi kunna njuta av det sköna panorama, som erbjudes från krönet av ett högt torn, så stiger tanken uppåt i andlig förståelse, i den mån vi i vårt dagliga liv tillämpa den gudomliga Vetenskapens föreskrifter genom att taga de mänskliga stegen på pliktens och tjänandets väg och genom att höja oss till en bevisbar kunskap om människans enhet med Gud och om hennes eviga tillflykt i Sanningen.

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## The High Tower

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM the time when the tower of Babel rose above the plain of Shinar to our own day of mounting architecture, men have delighted in building edifices that vaulted skyward. In Eastern countries the high tower was a familiar figure in every landscape, and in the Scriptures it is mentioned as symbolizing guidance and refuge. One of the most important works of King Uzziah's reign was the building of watchtowers in Jerusalem and in the wilderness.

Husbandmen, too, built towers in their vineyards. Near the brow of the hill which formed the site of the town of Bethlehem there stood a high tower, built for the use of shepherds and herdsmen and known as the "tower of the flock." It is likely that the lad David, watching his father's sheep on the slopes beyond Bethlehem, was familiar with this "tower of the flock" as it stood outlined against the evening sky, giving assurance of protection. In after years he may have remembered the sense of security that the shepherd tower had afforded him. At any rate it is symbolized in some of the psalms of gratitude and praise. After God had delivered him from his seeming enemies, and from the hand of Saul, who persecuted him, how natural it was for David to exclaim, "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress . . . and my high tower"!

The shepherd king so loved and worshiped God that he sought in suitable language to express the richness and closeness of his spiritual unity with God. One has only to study the Psalms to see how, to reverent thought, the objects of nature, and even the circumstances of one's daily surroundings may become eloquent with heavenly inspiration. From being a material structure only, the shepherd's tower near Bethlehem became a symbol of God's presence and power. Abiding therein thought may rest "under the shadow of the Almighty." So the Psalmist poured out his heart in psalms of thanksgiving that have brought comfort and uplifting to mankind throughout the ages.

God has always provided a refuge for His people; and Christ Jesus, who also was born in the little town of Bethlehem, is spoken of in Hebrews as the "great shepherd of the sheep," because he came to save those lost in false beliefs and to heal the sick and the sinning. Today, another high tower or refuge has been revealed for those who long for surcease from earth's multiplied sorrows and disappointments. Christian Science has come to the world to unfold the Scriptures "in their spiritual import and application to all ages, past, present, and future" (Explanatory Note in the *Christian Science Quarterly*), and to make practical in our day the healing truths which Jesus taught and demonstrated.

With the Bible as her only guide, Mary Baker Eddy discerned that the true tower of strength, the pinnacle of inspiration and power, is the indwelling consciousness of the real man's unity with God. Rising above the mists of material sense testimony, this dawning truth of the real man's oneness with Spirit, God, reveals man's spiritual identity as the perfect image and likeness of God, untouched by the dream of life and intelligence in matter. This impregnable fortress of true knowing is the eternal refuge, towering far above every mortal concept or design. As human thought grasps this great truth of being, it finds the high tower of spiritual understanding, and dwells therein.

Some of the material high towers with which we are familiar today are shafts of architectural beauty erected as memorials for those of whom it may be said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Should we not learn from these mute structures more truly to appreciate every sacrifice of sense and self made by individuals in order to erect in human consciousness the ideals of truth and righteousness which point to the spiritual concept of the perfect man? As Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 502), "The crude forms of human thought take on higher symbols and significations, when scientifically Christian views of the universe appear, illuminating time with the glory of eternity."

These "scientifically Christian views" are not attained without effort. As many upward steps must be taken before one can enjoy the panorama of beauty obtained from the summit of some high tower, so thought advances in spiritual understanding as one applies the precepts of divine Science in his daily life, taking the human footsteps in the pathway of duty and service, and rising into a demonstrable knowledge of man's unity with God and of his eternal refuge in Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

## On the Forest Floor

Never were wools dyed and woven with a pile so rich and deep as the cover of mosses and lichens that carpeted this rude, cluttered floor. Rolled and wrinkled and heaped up over the stumps, a bronze and green and gold ground, figured and flowered endlessly; and down the longest, deepest wrinkle a darling little stream! It was a warp of sphagnum moss with woof of lichens, liverworts, ferns, mushrooms, club mosses, and shier flowers of the shadows, that was woven for the carpet—long, vivid runners of lycopodium, the fingered sort, or club moss, and its fan-leaved cousin, the ground pine, now in fruit, its clusters of spikes like tiny candelabra standing ready to be lighted all over the floor; and everywhere, on every tree-trunk, stump, and log, and stone the scale mosses, myriads of them, in blotches of exquisite shapes and colors, giving the gray-green tone to the walls as the aphagnums gave the vivid bronze-green to the floor. . . .

Worked in among the lichens and mosses, quite without design, were the deep-woods flowers—patches of goldthread, beds of foam-flower and delicate wood-sorrel and the brilliant little bunchberry. Wherever the sunlight had a chance to touch the cold, boggy bottom it seemed to set the punk on fire and blaze up into these scarlet berries, stumps and knolls and slopes aflame with them, to burn on through the gloom until they should be smothered by the snow. Twinflower and partridge-berry were laced in little mats about the bases of the trees; here and there the big red fruit of trillium and the nodding blue berries of clintonia were mixed in a spot of gay color with berries of the twisted stalk, the wild lily-of-the-valley, and the fiery seed-balls of the Indian turnip. . . .

I never saw mushrooms in such marvelous shapes and colors and in such indescribable abundance as here. The deep forest was like a natural cavern for them, its cold, dank twilight feeding their elfin lamps until the whole floor was lighted with their ghostly glow. Clearest and coldest burned the pale-green amanita, and with it, surpassingly beautiful in color and design, the egg-topped muscaria, its baleful taper in a splotched and tinted shade of blended orange yellows, fading softly toward the rim. Besides these, and shorter on their stems, were white and green and purple russulas, and great burning red ones, the size of poinsettia blooms; and groups of brown boletus, scattered golden chanterelles, puff-balls, exquisite coral clusters, and, strangest of them all, like handfuls of frosted fog, the snowy medusa. . . . The sight of them, dimly luminous in the rain, held me, their squat lamps burning with a spectral light which filled the dusky spaces of the forest full of goblin gloom.—DALLAS LORE SHARP, in "The Magical Chance."

## *To Amy Lowell*

What matters eight o'clock or nine o'clock
Of a summer's evening to our noble lady?
Let come the dinner guests. Let them be prompt!
The crimson car of privilege swings in, purring;
The yellow lights like cat's eyes rock across
The dark green hedges; scissored evergreens
Sparkle their cones like cressets to renew
The fireflies that fill the sunken garden
With fugitive golden lamps; the bougainvillea,
Spattering purple stars along the terrace,
Glitters in silver point beneath the lights
Spraying like fountains . . . while a minor poet,
Some timid bardling with "Harvard" on his forehead,
Even your servant, Milady (in more senses
Than he knows now) is being slowly nibbled,
Not without some contempt, by seven sheep-dogs,
Dynastic darlings fresh from lording it
Over their abject slave, yourself, Milady;
Fresh from the seven deep punctilious basins
Of food to which this pallid bardling offers
But desperate dessert, such as it is,
Till, by Celtic intervention of
Timothy and the tinkling silver bell,
The bardling, through the rich manorial gloom,
Limps in with one iambic foot—and the time—
Considerably out of joint to find
Floods of traditional glass, extravagant vistas
And that voluptuous Victorian table
Where sits the black and silver adjutant
Of our most absent imperturbable Diva,
Dispensing courtesy and lichee nuts
And candied pear, the while our tyrant dallies.

—From "Letter to Amy Lowell," in "Letters to Women," by JOSEPH AUSLANDER.


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# MOVEMENT OF STOCK PRICES IS IRREGULAR

## Considerable Liquidation and Short Selling—Closing Tone Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Extensive weekend readjustment of speculative accounts brought about considerable irregularity in price movement in today's market.

Such selling as occurred was larkely a correction of top-heavy speculative positions, built up in the last week or two, with the market generally showing underlying strength, and as yet giving no evidence of any definite change in the upward trend which it has shown this year.

Trading was moderately heavy in volume, the day's sales being 2,000,000 shares.

Allied Chemical was again an outstanding feature, soaring more than 12 points to a new high at 343 on top of a gain of 14½ points yesterday. The stock had sold as low ah 255¾ this year.

Monsanto Chemical advanced nearly four points. Recent strength of the chemical shares has been influenced, in part, by the increasing use of chemicals in industry and agriculture.

Public utilities, which were the chief object of selling attacks in the early trading developed several points of strength as the market drew to a close.

American & Foreign Power and Detroit Edison were marked up nearly four points, American Water Works converted an early loss into a gain, and early recessions of one to three points in many of the other recent leaders were cut down. International Telephone crossed 73 on a heavy turnover.

Several of the department stores issues responded to reports of heavy pre-Easter trade. Hahn and Abraham & Straus moved into new high ground. R. H. Macy was heavy.

Special buying again took place in the oil group as a result of the increases in crude and gasoline prices announced during the last week. Warner Quinlan, in which opposing interests are reported to be struggling for control, was marked up nearly 2 points to a new 1930 high, above 26, and Pierce Oil preferred crossed 42 to a new high.

Republic Steel (new stock) and Beatrice Creamery moved into new high ground for the year, buying of the latter being influenced by reports of a sharp reduction in the country's stocks of butter in the first quarter of the year.

J. I. Case, which scored a spectacular advance earlier in the week sold down about 6 points, and Lackawanna, Ingersoll, Rand, Standard Gas & Electric, Stone & Webster, Columbian Carbon, United Carbon, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Canada Dry sold down 2 to 3 points, although recoveries took place in several issues.

The closing was steady.

Listed bonds were extremely dull in today's market, which exhibited all the characteristics of a routine Saturday session. So quiet was the trading that in the first half of the two-hour day no transactions in United States Government securities appeared on the tape.

Convertibles moved in diminished volume, with prices mostly easy. General Theaters 6s lost more than a point, while International Telephone 4s sagged fractionally.

Atchison General 4s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Illinois 4s, New York Central 5s and a few other high-grade rails contributed to the firm tone of their group, but most of the trading was in ltos.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Call loans—renewal rate. | 4% | 4½ |
| Commercial paper | 4 @4½ | 3¾@4 |
| Customers' loans | 5 @5½ | 4½@5 |
| Collateral loans | 5½@6 | 6½ |
| Year money | 6½ | .. |
| Time Loans— | | |
| Sixty-ninety days | 3½@4 | 3½@4 |
| Four to six months | 4 @4¼ | 4 @4¼ |

| | Today | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Bar silver in New York.. | 42½c | 42½c |
| Bar silver in London.... | 19 9-16d | 19½d |
| Bar gold in London..... | 84s 11¼d | 84s 11¼d |

**Clearing House Figures**

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $84,000,000 | $1,334,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 74,000,000 | 1,377,000,000 |
| Balances | 29,000,000 | 165,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 31,000,000 | 126,000,000 |
| Exchgs. for week | 471,000,000 | 7,651,000,000 |
| Bals. for week | 186,000,000 | 981,000,000 |
| F. R. bank credit | 27,893,112 | 150,000,000 |

**Acceptance Market**

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 3 @2⅞ |
| 60 days | 3 @2⅞ |
| 90 days | 3 @2⅞ |
| 4 months | 3⅛@3 |
| 5 months | 3⅛@3⅛ |
| 5 months | 3⅛@3⅛ |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 4½% | Bombay | 6% |
| Chicago | 4 | Calcutta | 6 |
| Boston | 4 | Budapest | 6 |
| Cleveland | 4½ | Copenhagen | 4½ |
| Dallas | 4 | Lisbon | 5½ |
| New York | 3½ | London | 3½ |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | Madrid | 5½ |
| Kansas City | 4 | Oslo | 4½ |
| Minneapolis | 4½ | Helsingfors | 6 |
| Richmond | 4 | Paris | 3 |
| St. Louis | 4½ | Prague | 5 |
| San Francisco | 4 | Riga | 7 |
| Athens | 8 | Rome | 6½ |
| Amsterdam | 3½ | Stockholm | 3½ |
| Berlin | 5 | Sofia | 6 |
| Berne | 3 | Tokyo | 5.48 |
| Brussels | 3½ | Vienna | 6 |
| Bucharest | 9 | Warsaw | 7 |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Europe** | | |
| Demand | $4.86 7/32 | $4.86 7/32 | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 4.86 7/32 | 4.86 7/32 | 4.8665 |
| France—france | .0391¾ | .0391 11/32 | .039185 |
| Belgium—belga | .1396¾ | .1395 | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0524⅝ | .0524⅝ | .052631 |
| Germany—mark | .2386½ | .2387½ | .2381 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1409¼ | .1410¼ | .1407 |
| Cz'ch'via—crown | .0296½ | .0296½ | .02963 |
| Denmark—krone | .2678½ | .2678½ | .268 |
| Finland—finn'k | .0252 | .0252 | .0252 |
| Greece—dr'chma | .0129⅞ | .0130 | .193 |
| Holland—florin | .4017 | .4018 | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1747¼ | .1747¼ | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .2678 | .2678 | .268 |
| Poland—zloty | .1123 | .1123 | .1122 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0450 | .0450 | 1.0805 |
| Rumania—leu | .0049⅝ | .0059⅝ | .193 |
| Spain—peseta | .1270 | .1246 | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .2689½ | .2688 | .268 |
| Switz'land—franc | .138½ | .1938½ | .193 |
| Jugoslavia—din | .0177⅛ | .0177⅛ | .193 |
| | **Far East** | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .3775 | .3775 | ... |
| Shanghai—tael | .4700 | .4700 | ... |
| India—rupee | .3624 | .3624 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen | .4941 | .4941 | .4984 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4987½ | .4987½ | .50 |
| Sts Stlments—dol | .5625 | .5625 | .5678 |
| | **South America** | | |
| Argentina—peso | .3950 | .3950 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .1178 | .1178 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso | .1204 | .1204 | .12125 |
| Colombia—peso | .9675 | .9675 | .9737 |
| Peru—pound | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.8665 |
| Uruguay—peso | .9400 | .9400 | 1.0342 |
| | **North America** | | |
| Canada—dollar | .99 63 64 | .99 63-64 | 1.00 |

*Par unsettled.

# SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

| 1930 High | 1930 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Apr.12 | Last Apr.11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42⅛ | 22 | .. | Abitibi | 800 | 41¼ | 40 | 40½ | 41 |
| 86½ | 64⅜ | 6 | Abitibi pf | 100 | 86 | 86 | 86 | .. |
| 58 | 45 | .. | Ab & Straus | 300 | 58 | 57½ | 58 | 55 |
| 37⅜ | 23⅛ | 1.60 | Adams Ex | 1000 | 35½ | 34⅜ | 34¾ | 35 |
| 22 | 23 | 2 | Adams Mill | 1900 | 31¾ | 30⅞ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 23¼ | 11½ | .. | Adv-Rumely | 100 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Ahumada | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| 150⅜ | 118 | 3½ | Air Reduc | 1700 | 144 | 142⅜ | 144 | 145¾ |
| 36 | 21 | 2½ | Airway El | 200 | 32⅝ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | 33 |
| 2¼ | 1⅜ | .. | Ajax Rubber | 400 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 9⅛ | 7 | .. | Alaska Jun | 300 | 7⅞ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 35¼ | 23 | .. | Alleghany | 5200 | 33 | 32⅝ | 32¾ | 33 |
| 107½ | 95½ | 5½ | Alleghany pf ww | 600 | 105 | 102½ | 103 | 104⅝ |
| 96¼ | 89¼ | 5½ | Allegh pf xw | 300 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 95 | 95 | 2½ | Alliance R | 10 | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 331 | 255¾ | 6§ | Allied Chem | 342 | 340 | 337½ | 329¾ | .. |
| 68 | 49¼ | 3 | Allis-Chal | 2200 | 66½ | 65⅝ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 42¼ | 28⅛ | 3 | AL Port Cem | 100 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35⅞ |
| 3½ | 2⅜ | .. | Amal Lea | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 29¾ | 18 | 2 | Amerada | 400 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | 27 |
| 10⅝ | 6⅜ | .. | Am Ag Ch | 200 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 97⅜ | 77 | 2§ | Am Bk Note | 100 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94½ |
| 54⅜ | 46¾ | 2.40 | Am Brake | 300 | 50½ | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 128 | 118¼ | 7 | Am Brake pf | 30 | 122 | 121½ | 121½ | .. |
| 21 | 8⅞ | .. | Am Br Bov | 4000 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | 19¾ |
| 154½ | 117¼ | 4§ | Am Can | 6700 | 151 | 150⅛ | 151 | 150½ |
| 82½ | 65½ | 6 | Am Car & F | 500 | 67 | 66½ | 66½ | 68 |
| 69⅞ | 64 | .. | Am Chain | 100 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 68 |
| 33 | 19½ | 1.60§ | Am Com Alc | 400 | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23½ | 24 |
| 30⅞ | 23⅜ | 2 | Am En Til | 100 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | .. |
| 59½ | 35 | .. | Am European | 300 | 58⅛ | 58 | 58 | 58⅝ |
| 101¼ | 82⅝ | .. | Am & FPw | 96700 | 97¾ | 92½ | 97¾ | 92¼ |
| 110¼ | 107 | 7 | Am & FP 7 | 300 | 110 | 109½ | 110 | 109½ |
| 99 | 95 | 7 | Am & FP 2pf | 100 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 978 |
| 33⅜ | 19⅞ | 2 | Am Hawaii | 100 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26½ |
| 7 | 4⅛ | .. | Am Hide | 200 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | 6¾ |
| 34⅞ | 27⅛ | 7 | Am Hide pf | 100 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| 55⅜ | 35⅜ | 2§ | Am Int Corp | 1700 | 53¼ | 52⅜ | 52⅝ | 53½ |
| 4 | 2 | .. | Am La Fr | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 105 | 80 | 8 | Am Loco | 300 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 118½ | 104 | 7 | Am Loco pf | 200 | 109¼ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅞ |
| 51½ | 44 | 3 | Am Metals | 3100 | 45⅞ | 44⅛ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 27⅛ | .. | .. | Am Piano | 2400 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 93 | 65 | 7 | Am Nat G pf | 10 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 91 |
| 4⅜ | 3½ | .. | Am Piano pf | 50 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | 8¾ |
| 119⅜ | 77 | 1§ | Am Pw&Lt | 800 | 115⅞ | 115¼ | 115⅞ | 116½ |
| 107 | 100 | 6 | Am P & L 6 | 200 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ | .. |
| 85 | 75 | 3 | Am P&L pf A | 300 | 84½ | 84⅜ | 84½ | .. |
| 88¾ | 80 | 5 | Am P&L pf st | 500 | 88⅛ | 88 | 88½ | 87⅞ |
| 39¾ | 30⅛ | 1½ | Am Radiat | 3500 | 38 | 37¼ | 38 | 37⅜ |
| 37 | 20½ | .. | Am Repub | 300 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 34½ |
| 100⅞ | 80½ | 2§ | Am Roll Mill | 300 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 92⅜ |
| 2 | 1 | .. | Am Roll M rts | 1000 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 26½ | 17⅜ | 2 | Am Seating | 200 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | .. | Am Ship | 200 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | .. |
| 79½ | 69⅞ | 4 | Am Smelt | 1300 | 73⅛ | 72⅜ | 72⅝ | 73½ |
| 22½ | 13 | .. | Am Solvents | 900 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 | 18½ |
| 52¼ | 44½ | 3 | Am Stl Fund | 300 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 116 | 110½ | 7 | Am Stl F pf | 10 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 33¼ | 25¾ | .. | Am Solvents pf | 100 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 28⅝ |
| 53 | 46½ | 2§ | Am Stores | 200 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51½ |
| 69⅞ | 60⅛ | 5 | Am Sugar | 100 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66⅞ |
| 27½ | 23 | 5 | Am Tel&Cab | 20 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25 |
| 274 | 216 | 9 | Am Tel&T | 5600 | 269¾ | 268⅝ | 269⅜ | 269¼ |
| 123¾ | 113½ | 1§ | Am Wat W | 22900 | 119¾ | 117¼ | 123½ | 122 |
| 20¼ | 19¾ | .. | Am Wool pf | 400 | 38⅞ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 38½ |
| 8½ | 5 | .. | Am Writ ct | 500 | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 8⅜ |
| 81½ | 69½ | 7 | Anaconda | 44000 | 71½ | 70½ | 71½ | 71 |
| 17⅜ | 14⅜ | .. | Andes | 100 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15 |
| 49⅞ | 35 | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 3400 | 49¼ | 47¼ | 49¼ | 47 |
| 29¼ | 22½ | 2 | Arch Dan | 500 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 | 26¼ |
| 8⅜ | 5¼ | .. | Arm Ill A | 700 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | 6⅝ |
| 4⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Arm Ill B | 400 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 64 | 57½ | 7 | Arm Ill pf | 100 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 12¼ | 6⅜ | .. | Arnold Cons | 400 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 9½ |
| 46⅜ | 36¼ | 4 | Asso Apparl | 300 | 40⅞ | 40⅛ | 40⅞ | 40⅛ |
| 50¼ | 28 | 2½ | Asso Dry G | 2200 | 49½ | 48⅛ | 49 | 49 |
| 100¼ | 85 | 7 | Asso D G 2pf | 100 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | .. |
| 50¼ | 32½ | 2 | Asso Oil | 10 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | .. |
| 242½ | 219½ | 10a | Atchison | 400 | 236⅛ | 236⅛ | 236⅛ | 237 |
| 106¼ | 102⅜ | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 80⅜ | 63 | .. | Atl G&WI | 200 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66⅞ |
| 51⅜ | 36¼ | 1½ | Atl Refin | 3300 | 50 | 49¼ | 49⅝ | 50⅜ |
| 106 | 83½ | 4§ | Atlas Pwd | 600 | 100⅜ | 99½ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 36 | 31¼ | .. | Atlas Stores | 1200 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¾ | 34½ |
| 263¾ | 173½ | 4§ | Auburn Auto | 300 | 254¾ | 252¾ | 252¾ | 253¾ |
| 10⅜ | 4½ | .. | Auto Sales | 700 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 53⅜ | 37 | 3 | Auto Strop A | 1000 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 52 |
| 8⅛ | 4¾ | .. | Aviation | 4300 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 30½ | 1¾ | Baldwin pf | 400 | 33⅞ | 33¾ | 33⅞ | 34¼ |
| 116 | 111 | 7 | Baldwin pf | 390 | 114½ | 114 | 114 | .. |
| 122⅜ | 115 | 7 | Balt & O | 200 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119¾ |
| 110½ | 107 | 6½ | Bamber pf | 110 | 109 | 109 | 109 | .. |
| 84½ | 63 | 3½ | Bangor & A | 100 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78⅛ |
| 20¾ | 16⅛ | 2 | Barker Bros | 100 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18¾ |
| 34 | 20½ | 2§ | Barnsdall A | 3200 | 31⅞ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31⅞ |
| 20⅝ | 13 | .. | Beacon Oil | 500 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| 91 | 67½ | 4 | Beatrice | 2500 | 91 | 87 | 91 | 86 |
| 70⅛ | 60½ | 3§ | Beechnut | 1400 | 66¾ | 65½ | 65½ | 65 |
| 71⅝ | 69⅛ | .. | Belding H | 500 | 51⅝ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51¼ |
| 57⅜ | 32⅞ | 2 | Bendix | 900 | 54⅛ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 54⅜ |
| 47⅝ | 31⅜ | 2 | Best & Co | 1100 | 46½ | 46¼ | 46⅝ | 46¼ |
| 110¼ | 92 | 6 | Beth Steel | 11700 | 107 | 105½ | 107 | 106 |
| 134 | 122¼ | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 129⅞ |
| 103 | 100 | 7 | Bl'mdale pf | 20 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 90 | 74 | 7 | Blum'thal pf | 30 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 88 |
| 69 | 47⅞ | 3§ | Bohn Alum | 100 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67⅜ |
| 78 | 70 | 4§ | Bon Ami A | 100 | 76 | 76 | 76 | .. |
| 5 | 3⅜ | .. | Booth Fish | 100 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | .. |
| 82 | 60⅛ | 3 | Borden | 7000 | 81¾ | 80½ | 80⅞ | 81 |
| 50½ | 32⅞ | 4 | Borg Warner | 6000 | 48⅛ | 47⅜ | 47¾ | 48⅜ |
| 22⅜ | 13½ | .. | Briggs | 2000 | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 21 |
| 4 | 1⅝ | .. | Brit Steel | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 20¼ | 13 | .. | Brockway | 1500 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | 17¾ |
| 78⅜ | 63 | 4 | Bklyn Man T | 1000 | 70⅜ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70⅜ |
| 178¼ | 131 | 5 | Bklyn Un G | 100 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 168½ |
| 30⅝ | 13½ | 3 | Bruns Balke | 800 | 24⅞ | 23½ | 24½ | 23¾ |
| 31⅞ | 22½ | 1 | Bucyrus | 100 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 43 | 33⅛ | 2½ | Bucy cv pf | 100 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 42 |
| 68 | 67 | .. | BDM pr | 100 | 68 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 15⅝ | 9⅜ | 1 | Budd Mfg | 100 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | 14½ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | 1 | Budd Wheel | 2000 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13¼ |
| 74 | 29⅞ | 1.60 | Bullard | 4000 | 69½ | 67¾ | 69 | 69 |
| 43 | 26⅛ | 3 | Bulova Watch | 3000 | 39½ | 38¾ | 39½ | 39 |
| 35 | 22½ | .. | Burns Br B | 400 | 26 | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 26½ |
| 51⅞ | 43¼ | .80 | Burroughs | 2000 | 48½ | 47¾ | 48 | 48⅞ |
| 48⅛ | 36 | 2§ | Bush Term | 400 | 42 | 41⅝ | 42 | 41⅛ |
| 4¼ | 3 | .50 | Butte Cop | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3¾ |
| 5¼ | 3⅜ | 2 | Butte & Sup | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 110 | 80⅞ | .. | Byers | 100 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105⅜ |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 77½ | 65⅝ | 4 | Calif Pack | 100 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 89⅞ | 73 | 6 | Calu & Ariz | 2000 | 73⅜ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 73¼ |
| 33⅜ | 26 | 4½ | Cal & Hecla | 6000 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26½ | 26⅜ |
| 75⅜ | 63¾ | .. | Canada Dry | 2000 | 71½ | 70¼ | 70¾ | 72 |
| 226¾ | 187⅝ | 10 | Can Pac | 100 | 211⅞ | 211⅞ | 211⅞ | 210½ |
| 308 | 192¼ | 6 | Case Thresh | 1500 | 298¾ | 292¼ | 296 | 298¾ |
| 78⅞ | 54 | 3 | Caterpillar | 2000 | 75¾ | 75½ | 75¾ | 75½ |
| 60 | 35½ | 3 | Celotex | 100 | 58½ | 58½ | 58¾ | 48½ |
| 110⅜ | 108 | .. | Cen Alloy P ct | 40 | 110¾ | 110⅜ | 110⅝ | .. |
| 34⅞ | 30¾ | 2 | Cen Alloy | 200 | 34½ | 33¾ | 34½ | .. |
| 34⅜ | 31 | .. | Cen Alloy ct | 800 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34⅜ | 33 |
| 65⅜ | 57¾ | 6 | Cerro de P | 2000 | 60 | 59½ | 60 | 60 |
| 15⅞ | 11 | .. | Cert-Teed | 100 | 13¾ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 67⅞ | 36 | 4.20 | Checker Cab | 6500 | 55¼ | 54½ | 54⅞ | 55⅜ |
| 82½ | 63½ | 3 | Ches Corp | 3000 | 77¾ | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77 |
| 241¾ | 203 | 10 | Ches & Ohio | 100 | 229 | 229 | 229 | 230 |
| 10 | 4¼ | .. | Chi & Alton | 900 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9¾ | 10 |
| 10½ | 5¾ | .. | Chi & Alt pf | 800 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 17¾ | 12⅝ | .. | Chi Gt West | 1200 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 58¾ | 34 | .. | Chi Gt W pf | 1000 | 46½ | 45⅝ | 45¾ | 46⅞ |
| 26⅜ | 22½ | .. | Chi M&SP | 200 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23¼ |
| 46¼ | 39¼ | .. | Chi M&SP pf | 2000 | 40½ | 40⅜ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ |
| 37 | 22½ | .. | Chi Pneu | 1500 | 34¾ | 33¾ | 34¾ | 33⅝ |
| 55⅞ | 51½ | 3½ | Chi Pneu pf | 100 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 2⅛ | 7⅞ | .. | Chi R rts | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 32½ | 22⅜ | 3 | Chick Cot O | 800 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | 30⅞ |
| 67½ | 57½ | 2.40 | Childs | 1000 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62¾ |
| 43 | 33¼ | 3 | Chrysler | 4000 | 42¼ | 41¼ | 42 | 42 |
| 49 | 40⅜ | 3.60§ | City Ice | 100 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46½ |
| 98¾ | 96 | 6½ | City Ice pf | 30 | 97 | 96½ | 97 | .. |
| 10¼ | 7⅝ | 50 | City Stores | 200 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 40 | 40 | 3½ | City Stor A | 110 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 60 | 30 | 5 | Clett Pbdy | 400 | 55 | 54½ | 55 | 53¾ |
| 187⅞ | 133¼ | 6 | Coca Cola | 900 | 180½ | 179⅛ | 180½ | 179 |
| 83⅝ | 60 | 4 | Col Palmolive | 100 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61¾ |
| 35¾ | 14⅝ | .. | Collins & A | 2000 | 30¼ | 29½ | 30 | 30¼ |
| 77 | 36½ | 2 | Colo F&I | 4000 | 73⅞ | 71½ | 73⅞ | 72⅞ |
| 77½ | 68¾ | 4 | Colo So 1pf | 100 | 76 | 76 | 76 | .. |
| 70 | 65 | 4 | Colo So 2pf | 20 | 70 | 69¾ | 70 | 69½ |
| 87 | 80½ | 2§ | Colum Gas | 10000 | 85¾ | 83½ | 85 | 85⅜ |
| 199 | 168⅛ | 5* | Col Carbon | 9000 | 187½ | 185¼ | 186¼ | 188 |
| 32¾ | 24⅜ | .87 | Col Graph | 7000 | 32½ | 31⅝ | 32 | 32⅜ |
| 40¾ | 23⅜ | 2 | Com Cred | 400 | 37⅞ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37½ |
| 95 | 76¼ | 6½ | Com Cr 1pf | 10 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | .. |
| 44⅜ | 31⅞ | 3 | Com Cred A | 100 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41½ |
| 55 | 36⅛ | 1.60§ | Com Inv Tr | 1000 | 47⅜ | 47 | 47⅜ | 47 |
| 38 | 27⅛ | 1 | Com Sol | 6000 | 37⅜ | 36½ | 36½ | 37⅜ |
| 87 | 84 | .. | Cit Cr Pr | 200 | 84½ | 84 | 84 | 16 |
| 20¼ | 12¾ | .60 | Cimmwith So | 800 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | 19⅞ |
| 101⅞ | 99 | .. | Commwith Pwr | 100 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101¾ |
| 19¾ | 13½ | .. | Congoleum | 3000 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17¾ |
| 27⅞ | 15½ | 2 | Con Film | 8000 | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 28¼ | 18 | 2 | Con Film pf | 2000 | 25¾ | 25⅛ | 25¾ | 25⅛ |
| 134 | 96⅜ | 4 | Con Gas | 10000 | 132⅜ | 130½ | 131⅝ | 132 |
| 62 | 49 | 6 | Con Ry C pf | 100 | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | 61⅞ |
| 2 | 1 | .. | Con Textile | 200 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| 22½ | 12 | 1.20 | Container A | 100 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18 |
| 52½ | 35⅛ | .. | Cont Bak A | 1500 | 36½ | 35⅝ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 7 | 5½ | .. | Cont Bak B | 1000 | 7 | 5⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 94⅞ | 85 | 8 | Cont Bak pf | 100 | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86½ |
| 71⅝ | 50½ | 2½ | Cont Can | 4000 | 68⅝ | 68 | 68⅜ | 68¼ |
| 34½ | 28 | 3 | Cont Dia Fib | 5000 | 31⅞ | 31⅛ | 31⅝ | 31½ |
| 77⅝ | 59 | 2 | Cont Ins | 1500 | 74½ | 72½ | 74½ | 73⅜ |
| 8¼ | 5⅝ | .. | Cont Motors | 400 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 |
| 30¼ | 19½ | .. | Cont Oil | 2000 | 29½ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 29½ |
| 40⅞ | 27⅜ | 1 | Cont Shares | 3000 | 36 | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 36½ |
| 109 | 87½ | 3§ | Corn Prod | 8000 | 105½ | 140¾ | 105½ | 106⅞ |
| 33 | 24¼ | 2§ | Coty | 8000 | 30¾ | 30⅛ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ |
| 35⅜ | 25½ | 2§ | Cream of Wh | 100 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 22 | 10¼ | 1§ | Crosley | 700 | 20½ | 19¼ | 20½ | 19½ |
| 59⅝ | 43 | .. | Crown Cork | 200 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | .. |
| 93⅜ | 84 | 5§ | Crucible | 100 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 90⅞ |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | .. | Cuba Cane | 200 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 4 | 2 | .. | Cuba Cane pf | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 17¾ | 9 | .. | Cuba Co | 900 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17 |
| 9 | 6⅞ | .. | Cuba Ang S | 200 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 7¼ |
| 65⅝ | 57 | .. | Cuba Am S pf | 30 | 57 | 57 | 57 | .. |
| 14⅞ | 6½ | .. | Curtiss Wr | 11800 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | 13⅝ |
| 19¾ | 13⅜ | .. | Curtiss-Wr A | 2400 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 120 | 111 | 7 | Cushman 7½ | 40 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 111 | 105 | 8 | Cushman 8½ | 20 | 110 | 110 | 110 | .. |
| 90½ | 64 | 3½§ | Cutler | 2400 | 87⅞ | 85 | 86¼ | 84¼ |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43⅝ | 28⅝ | .. | Davison | 100 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39¼ |
| 127½ | 117 | 7 | Deere pf | 20 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| 181 | 161½ | 9 | Del & Hud | 200 | 177¼ | 177 | 177 | 177 |
| 153 | 136 | 6§ | Del Lack & W | 300 | 144 | 142 | 142 | .. |
| 80 | 60 | .. | Denv&RG pf | 200 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | .. |
| 250½ | 195⅜ | 8 | Det Edison | 300 | 245 | 241¼ | 241¼ | 241 |
| 194 | 139 | 8 | Diamond M | 30 | 186 | 184 | 186 | 184½ |
| 30⅜ | 20 | 1.20 | Dom Stores | 1100 | 27½ | 26 | 26 | 27½ |
| 145¼ | 112⅛ | 4§ | Du Pont | 2100 | 143 | 140½ | 142 | 142 |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 244⅞ | 175¾ | 5§ | East Kodak | 3800 | 240 | 234½ | 240 | 235 |
| 37¼ | 27⅞ | 3 | Eaton Axle | 1600 | 34 | 33⅜ | 33¾ | 34¼ |
| 114⅞ | 81 | 6 | Elec Auto Lt | 1400 | 111¾ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 111⅞ |
| 9¾ | 4½ | .. | Elec Boat | 500 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 99 | 49¼ | 1 | Elec P&L | 14200 | 93¼ | 90⅛ | 93 | 91¼ |
| 111 | 106½ | 7 | Elec P&L pf | 100 | 110¼ | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110½ |
| 66 | 39¼ | 1§ | Eng P S | 400 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62½ |
| 20½ | 12⅞ | 2 | Emporium | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | .. |
| 104½ | 94½ | 5½ | Eng PS 5½ pf ww | 500 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 67⅞ | 55 | .. | Eng PS ctfs | 200 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 64¼ |
| 45½ | 39¾ | 2½ | Eqit Blg | 100 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 63½ | 55¾ | .. | Erie | 1900 | 57¾ | 57 | 57½ | 58¼ |
| 67¾ | 61¾ | 4 | Erie 1 pf | 500 | 64⅝ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 30¾ | 18½ | 2½§ | Evans Ato L | 200 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ | 23½ |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39¾ | 18⅜ | .. | Fairbanks pf | 20 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| 47½ | 34½ | 3 | Fairb Morse | 300 | 46¾ | 46⅜ | 46¾ | 47 |
| 36½ | 29 | .. | Fe Dept St | 1500 | 34⅝ | 32⅜ | 34½ | 32½ |
| 12¼ | 7¾ | .80 | Fe Motor T | 100 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11½ |
| 43 | 32½ | 2.40 | Fe Wat Svc | 200 | 40⅞ | 40½ | 40⅞ | 40½ |
| 33⅛ | 26 | 1.60 | Firestone | 200 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 28 |
| 87⅞ | 79¾ | 6 | Firestone pf | 600 | 85 | 84⅞ | 85 | 84⅞ |
| 61⅜ | 50⅝ | 2½ | First Nat St | 300 | 54½ | 54 | 54 | 54½ |
| 5½ | 3 | .. | Fisk Rbber | 1400 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 21 | 13 | .. | Fisk Rb 1pf | 10 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18¾ |
| 21¾ | 12¾ | .. | Fisk 1pf cv | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21¾ |
| 100 | 97 | 6 | Florsheim S pf | 100 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | .. |

| 1930 High | 1930 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Apr.12 | Last Apr.11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50⅞ | 37 | 3 | Follansbee B | 1300 | 43⅜ | 41½ | 

# WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## Employment Gaining in United States—Japanese Market Crisis

Outstanding among the week's developments in trade and industry is the improvement in employment which should be reflected all along the line, in enlarged retail buying through to a quickening in manufacturing and shipping.

Reports on United States conditions are rather mixed as yet, however, with department store sales showing a decline for March and irregularity in steel demand.

The U. S. Steel Corporation's statement on unfilled orders came as a pleasant surprise to the financial community, showing a gain where a decrease had been expected. Gains in automobile shipments also are reported.

A feature of the week's reports was that of the Ford Motor Company, showing earnings of $81,797,861 for 1929.

Advances in gasoline and crude oil prices indicate that the oil situation is somewhat better in hand.

Rather less favorable are the reports on insolvencies in the textile industry which show that during the first quarter of this year both the number of failures and the amount of liabilities increased heavily as compared with the like period last year.

### Check Payments Gain

Bank clearings this week amounted to $11,326,468,000, a decrease of 6.1 per cent compared with the similar week last year. Financing by bonds totaled $182,111,000, compared with $85,180,000 last week and $89,486,000 a year ago.

Car loadings during the latest reported week showed a gain over the previous week but were lower than during the corresponding period of 1929.

A decided upturn in business volume, as measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, occurred in the week ended April 5. In that week check payments were heavier by 20 per cent than for the previous week. As compared with the like week of 1929 a decline of 10 per cent was shown.

Wholesale prices continue their upward trend but are still about 7 per cent lower than a year ago.

### Japanese Markets Disturbed

The suspension Friday of trading on the stock exchange at Tokyo punctuated a long period of uncertainty in Japanese business.

Decreased demand from America for raw silk, India's higher tariff on cotton fabrics, the slump in silver bullion with its effect on Chinese purchasing power and the resultant curtailment of Japanese exports to China, declining specie reserves and impending labor troubles all have combined to make the outlook for Japanese trade extremely indefinite.

Some further improvement in business in Argentina is reported in cable dispatches to the United States Department of Commerce this week. Harvesting of corn is being carried on under favorable conditions. Demand for yarn has improved. Textile activity has shown a slight gain. Strength of the peso exchange has been an important factor.

Economic conditions in Denmark continue satisfactory although affected somewhat by the drop in commodity prices. Industry, however, is generally active and construction work is holding at high levels. A development making for uncertainty is the demand for higher wages on the part of a number of trade unions. Employment is gaining.

### Leading Stock Markets

Trading in stocks at New York has assumed large proportions this week, with 5,000,000-share days again in vogue. The course of prices has been for the most part upward, with profit taking well absorbed. A sentimental reflection of the Japanese stock market crisis was felt at New York Friday, but the selling was followed by recovery before the close. Brokers' loans increased $26,000,000.

Irregularity characterized the London stock market. Activity in Wall Street caused some belief at London that the international monetary situation might be affected, and gilt-edge issues were temporarily weak as a result.

Political developments in India were only slightly reflected in Indian securities. Gilt-edge issues improved as the week progressed, and, while the announcement of no change in the Bank of England rate caused disappointment in some quarters, it failed to have important effect on the prices of these issues.

Credit continued in abundant supply.

Berlin prices were lower early this week, due to profit taking. A reduction in the private discount rate caused some covering, but the main trend continued downward through Tuesday. The list afterward became irregular, but late in the week, with buying centering on Reichsbank, shipping, textile and dye shares, the market improved.

An irregular trend was steered into upward channels in this week's trading on the Paris Bourse, only to drift back into irregularity before the close of the period. Citroen and Tubize were among issues in demand.

## TOKYO SECURITY MARKET REOPENS

TOKYO (AP)—The Tokyo Stock Exchange reopened today after a one-day suspension. Trading was orderly and prices steady.

Owing to inquiries from London and elsewhere regarding yesterday's stock exchange closing, it is understood the Bank of Japan has cabled an explanation to the effect that investigations indicate the closure was due to private manipulations and had no relation to the general economic condition of the country.

### RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS

Recent railroad equipment orders include one for 100 tank cars placed with the General American Tank Car Corporation by the Cities Service Tank Line, another for 10 switching locomotives with Baldwin Locomotive Works by the Erie Railroad, and another for 14 dump cars with the Koppel Industrial Car & Equipment Co. for the Portland Lime & Stone Co.

### COLOMBIA GETS LOAN

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—The Government announces it has obtained a short-term loan of $1,000,000 for retiring a previous short-term loan maturing in April and May. The loan was extended by Lazard Brothers & Co., of London, and the New York banking firm of J. & W. Seligman and the Guaranty Trust Company.

## New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany 5s '44 | 103 | 103 |
| Alleghany 5s '49 | 103 | 103 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 101¾ | 101¼ |
| Allegh 5s rct | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Am Chain deb 6s '33 | 102 | 102 |
| Am Inter 5½s cv '49 | 108 | 108 |
| Am Ice 5s '53 | 110½ | 110½ |
| Am Nat Gas 6½s '42 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| Am Smelting 5s '47 | 89 | 88¾ |
| Am Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Am T&T 4½s cv '39 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Am T&T col 5s '46 | 189 | 188½ |
| Am T&T col 65 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Am T&T sf 5s '60 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Anglo-Chile 7s '45 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Associated Oil 6s '35 | 84 | 84 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64 | 138⅛ | 138 |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 98½ | 98½ |
| B&O cv 4½s '33 | 77 | 77 |
| B&O rfg 5s '95 | 104 | 103⅝ |
| Bangor & Aroos 4s '51 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Boston & Me 5s '67 | 87¾ | 87⅛ |
| Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34 | 98½ | 98 |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta | 99 | 98¾ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 87 | 87 |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| By Products 5½s C | 100 | 100 |
| Cal Pet cv 5s '39 | 101 | 101 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 99¼ | 99½ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct | 96¼ | 96 |
| Can North 4½s | 102¼ | 102 |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Can North sf 7s '40 | 116½ | 116⅝ |
| Can Nat 5s July | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 102¼ | 101½ |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 ct | 86 | 86 |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 103 | 103 |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 100⅝ | 100½ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39 | 102⅞ | 102¾ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s B | 74⅛ | 74 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Chi & East Ill 5s '51 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 81 | 80¼ |
| Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 69⅛ | 69½ |
| Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 72 | 71¾ |
| Chi & Nw 4¼s '87 | 92⅞ | 92¾ |
| Chi & Nw 6½s '36 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Chi Railway 5s '27 | 109 | 109 |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 77 | 77 |
| Chi RI&P 4½s '52 | 97½ | 97¼ |
| Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Clev CC&StL gen 4½s '93 | 96⅝ | 96½ |
| Cleve Short Line 4½s '61 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Com Inv Trust 6s '48 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 98¾ | 98⅝ |
| Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36 | 56 | 56 |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Container Corp 5s ct '43 | 106 | 106 |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42 | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts | 101½ | 101½ |
| Cuba RR 6s '36 | 65 | 65 |
| Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Del & Hudson 7s '30 | 100 | 100 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 95 | 94½ |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 99 | 99 |
| Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 108 | 107½ |
| Dold Packing 6s '42 | 96½ | 96⅛ |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Edith Rock 6s | 100 | 99⅝ |
| Erie gen 4s '96 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Erie 5s '67 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55 | 95½ | 95¼ |
| Erie (Pa) col 4s '51 | 113 | 113 |
| Fed L & Trac 1st 6s '42 | 101 | 101 |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 100 | 100 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 60 | 60 |
| Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Gen Steel Cast 5s '49 | 103 | 102⅝ |
| Gen Theater 6s | 104½ | 104½ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 146 | 144¼ |
| Goodyear 5s '57 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Gould Coupler 6s '40 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Green Bay & West deb B | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50 | 29 | 29 |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Havana Elec 5s '52 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Hud & Man adj in 5s '57 | 80 | 80 |
| Hud & Man rg 5s '57 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Ill Cen 6½s '36 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Ind Limestone 6s '46 | 110 | 109 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47 | 80⅜ | 80⅛ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 99 | 98¾ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 72⅝ | 72½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 72½ | 72 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 60 | 60 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 91¾ | 90 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 102 | 103 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 91 | 90½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 128 | 125 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Kendall 5½s | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36 | 92¾ | 92½ |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Keith 6s '46 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Kentucky Cen 4s '87 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ |
| L'Autaro 6s '56 | 80 | 80 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 86½ | 85¾ |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 102 | 102 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 70 | 70 |
| Manila Elec 5s | 57½ | 57½ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 99 | 99 |
| McCrory 5½s '41 | 95 | 94½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Mo Pac 5s F '77 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Mo Pac 5s G '78 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65 | 100¾ | 99½ |
| Montana Power 5s A '62 | 100⅜ | 100¾ |
| Nat Acme 6s '42 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 102 | 102 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 100 | 99⅞ |
| N O T & M 4½s rcts '56 | 92 | 92 |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 92 | 92 |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 91½ | 91½ |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 102¼ | 102 |
| NYC&HR con 4s '98 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 98⅞ | 98⅝ |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| N Y Chi & Sa L '32 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| NY Dock 5s '38 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| NY NH&H deb 4s '57 | 81 | 81 |
| NY NH&H clt 6s '40 | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 105½ | 105½ |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Niag Falls Pow 6s '32 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s ct | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 96 | 95⅞ |
| Nor Pac gen 3s 2047 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97 | 66½ | 66¼ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 91 | 91 |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7½s '46 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 111⅞ | 111⅞ |
| Pac G&E 5s '42 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 100 | 100 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 102¼ | 101¼ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s' 51 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 102⅛ | 102 |
| Parmelee Trans 6s '44 | 101 | 101 |
| Pathe Ex inc 7s '37 | 85 | 85 |
| Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77 | 63½ | 62 |
| Penn RR gtd 4s '31 | 94⅞ | 94⅝ |
| Penn RR 4½s '63 | 99⅜ | 99¾ |
| Penn R R gen 4½s '65 | 99⅜ | 99½ |
| Penn R R 5s '64 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 104¼ | 104 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Phil Co 5s '67 | 95¼ | 95⅛ |
| Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 | 100¼ | 99¾ |
| Phil & Read C & I 6s '49 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Port Elec Pw 6s '47 | 101¾ | 101 |
| Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42 | 101 | 101 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 100 | 100 |
| Pub Svc E & G 1970s | 94⅛ | 94 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 97½ | 97⅛ |
| Remington Arms s f 6s '37 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Remington R 5½s '47 w w | 96 | 96 |
| Revere Brass 6s | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Rep I & S s f 5s '40 | 103 | 103 |
| Richfield Oil 6s | 103 | 103 |
| Rochester Gas 5s '77 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34 | 108 | 108 |
| St L & S F 4½s '78 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| St L & S F 5s B '50 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| St L S W con 4s '32 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| St L S W 1st 5s '52 | 99¼ | 99½ |
| St P & K C S L 4½s '41 | 99 | 99 |
| St P U Minn & Man 4½s | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Schulco s f 6½s B '46 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Seabd A L con 6s '45 | 70 | 70 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 75 | 75 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Shell Union 5s ct w w | 97 | 97 |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 101 | 101 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 102½ | 102 |
| Sinclair Cru O 6½s '38 | 104 | 103¾ |
| Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Skelly Oil 5½s '39 | 98¾ | 98½ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 94½ | 94½ |
| So Bell Tel&Tel 5s '41 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| So Pacific col 4s '49 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 91 | 91 |
| So Pac 4½s '69 ww | 92½ | 92½ |
| So Ry gen 4s '56 | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| So Ry gen 6½s '56 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Stand Milling 5s '30 | 123¾ | 123⅜ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Tenn Cent 6s | 87 | 87 |
| Tenn Copper 6s B '44 | 99 | 99 |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Tex Corp 5s '44 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Tex & Pac 5s C '79 | 105 | 104⅞ |
| Third Ave 1st 5s '60 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 | 31½ | 31½ |
| Trap Rock 6s | 103 | 102½ |
| Union El L&P 1st 5s '32 | 100 | 100 |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 100½ | 100⅛ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 96 | 96 |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s ww | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| | 90 | 89½ |

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Va & S'west con 5s '58 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Warner Co 6s x-w | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Warner Quinn 6s '39 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s | 109½ | 109 | 109 |
| West Pa Pow 5s A '46 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 82¾ | 82 | 82 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 99¼ | 98½ | 98½ |
| Western Un 5s '51 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Western Un col 5s '38 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Western Un 6½s '36 | 109½ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s | 102¼ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Winch R Arms 7½s '41 | 103⅛ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last Apr12 | Last Apr11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 101.16 | 101.16 | 101.16 | 101.16 | 101.16 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 101.22 | 101.23 | 101.22 | 101.23 | 101.20 |
| US 4s '54 | 107.12 | 107.12 | 107.12 | 107.12 | 107.12 |

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 87 | 86⅝ | |
| Antioquia 7s D '45 | 83 | 83 | |
| Antwerp 5s '58 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 99½ | 99¼ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 99½ | 99½ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 99¼ | 99⅛ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 99½ | 99¼ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 99⅜ | 99¾ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 99⅜ | 99¼ | |
| Australia 4½s '57 | 83⅞ | 83¼ | |
| Australia 5s '55 | 90½ | 90½ | |
| Australia 5s '57 | 90½ | 90⅜ | |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 106¼ | 106 | |
| Austria Hydro 6½s rct | 89¾ | 89⅜ | |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 97½ | 97½ | |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 92¼ | 92 | |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 102½ | 102⅛ | |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 112½ | 112⅜ | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 108¼ | 107⅞ | |
| Belgium (King) 7½s '45 | 115¼ | 115¼ | |
| Bergen (City) 8s '45 | 110¼ | 110¼ | |
| Berlin 6s '58 | 92⅛ | 92 | |
| Berlin 6½s '50 | 98⅛ | 97½ | |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 96½ | 96 | |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 95½ | 95 | |
| Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51 | 94½ | 94½ | |
| Bolivia 7s '69 ct | 91⅛ | 91 | |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 82 | 81⅝ | |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 96⅜ | 96¼ | |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 103⅛ | 103⅝ | |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 87 | 86⅝ | |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 87 | 87 | |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 100¼ | 100¼ | |
| Buda 7s ww | 82⅞ | 82¾ | |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 108¼ | 108¼ | |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 83 | 83 | |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 | 89⅝ | 89½ | |
| Bulgaria 7½s '68 | 89¾ | 89¾ | |
| Can (Dom) 5s '52 | 105 | 104¾ | |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 92¾ | 92¾ | |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57 | 98 | 98 | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 93 | 92½ | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 81 | 81 | |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 98 | 97¾ | |
| Copn'n (City) 5s '52 | 89 | 89 | |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 100¼ | 100¼ | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 102¼ | 102¼ | |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 80 | 79¾ | |
| Danish Mun 8s B '46 | 100½ | 100½ | |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 100¾ | 100¼ | |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 100 | 100 | |
| Dutch E I 6s '47 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | |
| Est R R Co 7s '54 | 102 | 102 | |
| Fiat 7s '46 ex-war | 105½ | 105½ | |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | |
| Finnish A 6½s '54 | 91 | 91 | |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 98 | 98 | |
| French Nat 8s '7s '49 | 108¼ | 108¼ | |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 103¾ | 103¾ | |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 118¼ | 118⅛ | |
| Germ 7s '49 | 123 | 123 | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 87¾ | 87½ | |
| Germ G E 6s '48 | 98 | 98 | |
| Good Hope I&SW 7s '45 | 95⅜ | 95⅜ | |
| Greek 7s '64 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | |
| Hamburg 6s '46 | 100½ | 100½ | |
| Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50 | 96 | 96 | |
| Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct | 103½ | 103½ | |
| Italian Credit Con 7s A '37 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 97 | 97 | |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 99¾ | 99½ | |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 99¾ | 99¾ | |
| Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31 | 100¼ | 100¼ | |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 96¾ | 96¾ | |
| Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57 | 104 | 103¾ | |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 84½ | 84⅜ | |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww | 79 | 79 | |
| Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47 | 99¾ | 99¼ | |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 103¾ | 103⅝ | |
| Medellin 6½s '54 | 76 | 76 | |
| Meridionale El 7s '57 | 100 | 100 | |
| Mex 4s small A '10 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| Milan (City) 6½ s'52 | 92½ | 92½ | |
| Minas 6½s '58 | 82½ | 82½ | |
| Minas 6½s '59 ct | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | |
| Montecatin 7s '37 xw | 101 | 101 | |
| Montevid (City) 6s '59 | 95½ | 95½ | |
| New So Wales 5s '57 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | |
| New So Wale s5s '58 | 87½ | 87½ | |
| Norway (Kingd) 6s '63 | 98½ | 98¼ | |
| Norway (Kingd) 5½s '65 | 101⅜ | 101 | |
| Norway (Kingd) 6s '44 | 103½ | 103¼ | |
| Norway (Kingd) 6s '52 | 102½ | 102½ | |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 90½ | 90½ | |
| Nuremberg 6s '52 | 93¼ | 93¼ | |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 90½ | 90½ | |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 91 | 90 | |
| Oslo G & E 5s '63 | 99 | 98 | |
| Panama (Rep) 5s '63 | 93 | 93 | |
| Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58 | 94⅝ | 94 | |
| Paris-Orleans 7s '58 | 104¾ | 104¾ | |
| Peru 6s '60 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | |
| Peru 7s '59 | 81 | 80¾ | |
| Poland 7s '47 | 99¼ | 99¼ | |
| Poland 8s '50 | 86¼ | 85⅜ | |
| Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66 | 96 | 95⅞ | |
| Rhine Westphalia 7s '50 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | |
| Rima Steel Corp 7s '55 | 98⅝ | 98½ | |
| Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53 | 95¼ | 95¼ | |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46 | 82¼ | 82¼ | |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 101 | 101 | |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66 | 78½ | 78½ | |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46 | 85⅝ | 85⅜ | |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 100½ | 100½ | |
| Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56 | 92 | 91⅞ | |
| Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57 | 93⅛ | 93 | |
| Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68 | 81 | 81 | |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36 | 79½ | 79⅜ | |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | 103 | 103 | |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 99⅛ | 99 | |
| Saxon State 7s '45 | 99 | 98¾ | |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 98 | 98 | |
| Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52 | 86½ | 86 | |
| Siemens 6½s ct '51 | 91½ | 91 | |
| Silesia Bk 6s '47 | 107 | 107 | |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '58 | 81½ | 81¼ | |
| Solssons (City) 6s '36 | 78½ | 78½ | |
| Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54 | 103½ | 103½ | |
| Swiss Confed 8s '40 | 104¼ | 104¼ | |
| Swiss Gov 5½s '54 | 108 | 107¾ | |
| Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32 | 104¼ | 104¼ | |
| Toho El Pow 7s '55 | 99½ | 99½ | |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '52 | 100 | 99½ | |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 81 | 80¾ | |
| Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 | 92 | 90¾ | |
| Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45 | 90½ | 89¾ | |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 100 | 100 | |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | 104½ | 104½ | |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60 | 90½ | 90 | |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 98⅞ | 98¾ | |
| Vienna 6s '52 | 107 | 107 | |
| Venetian Mig Bk 7s '52 | 89 | 88¾ | |
| Warsaw 7s '58 | 95½ | 95 | |
| Westphalia El 6s '53 | 81¼ | 81¼ | |
| Yokohama (City) 6s '61 | 87 | 87 | |
| | 97½ | 97⅜ | |

## CHICAGO STOCKS

| Sales | High | Low | Last Apr11 | Last Apr10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 750 Address Int'l | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 1100 Allied Motor | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | 17½ |
| 100 Am Com Pwr A | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 250 Am Equities | 19½ | 18½ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 1700 Am Radio & T | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 25 Asso T & T | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 300 As Tel Util | 62 | 62 | 62 | 61¼ |
| 1450 Bastian-Bless | 45 | 42 | 44 | 45 |
| 50 Binks Mfg A | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 500 Burnham Trad | 49½ | 47½ | 48 | 49¾ |
| 200 Butler Bros | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 13 |
| 350 Ceco Mfg | 20⅜ | 20 | 20⅛ | 20⅜ |
| 1100 Cent Pub Serv A | 42¾ | 42 | 42⅛ | 42¼ |
| 800 Cent & S W Ut | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | 29 |
| 1500 Chi City pf | 18½ | 16⅝ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ |
| 24100 Chicago Corp | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¾ | 15⅝ |
| 500 Chi Corp pf | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 44 |
| 1550 Chicago Inves | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 9¼ | 8¾ |
| 175 Com Edison | 289 | 288½ | 288½ | 288½ |
| 469 Com Wat Serv | 18½ | 17¾ | 18½ | 17¾ |
| 150 Consum Co | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 1900 Cont Chgo | 67⅝ | 67¼ | 67½ | 67⅝ |
| 10500 Cord Corp | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 6000 El House Ut | 37⅜ | 35¼ | 36½ | 36¼ |
| 500 Gleaner C Har | 35¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 35 |
| 80 Grt Lakes Air | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 125 Hib Spen Bart | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 8700 Inland Util | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | 30½ |
| 12700 Insull Ut Inv | 69¾ | 68¾ | 69½ | 69 |
| 500 Ins Ut Inl 2nd | 96¾ | 96⅛ | 96½ | 96⅛ |
| 4000 Kalamaz Stove | 84 | 81½ | 83 | 82½ |
| 10200 Libby McNeil | 24 | 22 | 22¼ | 22¾ |
| 2150 Lion Oil | 29 | 27½ | 28 | 28 |
| 350 Mandel Bros | 38¾ | 38 | 38⅜ | 38¼ |
| 4200 Mer & Mfr A | 34½ | 33 | 34 | 33 |
| 29700 Mid Utilities | 37¾ | 37 | 37¼ | 37½ |
| 450 Morgan Lith | 21 | 20¾ | 20½ | 21 |
| 100 Nat Ed Pw A | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34½ |
| 450 Nat Sec Inv | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 2200 No Am Car | 50 | 48 | 50 | 46¾ |
| 300 NA Lt & Pwr | 70½ | 70 | 70¼ | 70½ |
| 3700 Polymet Mfg | 17⅝ | 16¾ | 17 | 17⅝ |
| 50 QRS DeVry | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1750 Seabd Ut Shares | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | 9 |
| 50 Sheff Steel | 70 | 70 | 70 | 69 |
| 2000 Stand Dredge | 23 | 22 | 23 | 23½ |
| 1400 St Dredg cv pf | 26 | 25 | 25½ | 26 |
| 1650 Steinite Radio | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 300 Swift & Co | 31¾ | 31½ | 31¾ | 31⅞ |
| 1250 Swift Intl | 33 | 32½ | 32⅝ | 33⅛ |
| 4750 Unit C Am pf | 21½ | 20 | 22½ | 20 |

# Warren Brothers Co. Shows Remarkable Gain in Income

## Net of Big Paving Concern Rises 426 P. C. in Five Years—Operations World-Wide—Stock Split Voted—Outlook Good

By G. R. ERICSON

*Article 59*

Under modern economic conditions, the business of road building is one of the most necessary of industrial operations.

Highway transportation in late years has vied with the railroads in the distrib

# LABOR MINISTER DILATES UPON U.S.-ANGLO UNITY

## Tribute Is Also Paid to Good Will and Friendship of Japan

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty at Sheffield on April 12 said that the naval conference settlement marks a "most valuable development in cementing friendship with the United States, a friendship which alone must have a profound effect upon the peace of the world." He also paid a tribute to the "great good will and friendship which have been evinced by the Japanese delegation," adding that though Great Britain had not yet achieved a settlement of European problems similar to the threc power agreement, "the frank but friendly nature of the discussions which had taken place leads me to hope that the time is not far distant when equally good results will be achieved in that sphere."

Mr. Alexander continued: "The greatest value of the measure of agreement already secured is, I think, to be found in the helpful, moral effect created in support of the general move to disarmament and peace, but it must not be overlooked that there are also valuable economic advantages." Going on to discuss this advantage, Mr. Alexander referred especially to the saving involved in the postponement of the replacement of battleships. He also mentioned that last year Great Britain had 63 cruisers built or building and authorized in connection with the program which aimed at a general goal of 60 under-age cruisers and 10 over-age, or 70 in all.

Under the agreement now arrived at the maximum number of cruisers would be 50 and the saving thus effected during the period up to 1936 would amount to many millions sterling.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood at Hitchin congratulated the naval conference on having stopped building capital ships for six years. "I believe," he said, a capital ship is one of the greatest monuments to human folly that has ever been devised. It seems insane to go on building these things, the only purpose of which is to knock each other to pieces."

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, addressing the Metropolitan Labor Mayors and ex-Mayors Association here, said that the work done by the conference meant a great new start for disarmament work. "I say new start," said Mr. Henderson, "because this is the beginning and not the end. The work of the conference is going on. Conversations between France, Italy, and Great Britain are to continue. Not only that but the more important work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations can now be taken up again. The technical obstacles in regard to naval disarmament which stand in the way of the preparatory commission have been cleared away. It will now be able to continue, and to draw up a general disarmament treaty by means of which not only navies but armies and air forces can be limited and reduced."

Mr. Henderson added that they were now within a measurable distance of a world disarmament conference which it was the duty of the League of Nations to summon and carry through.

The Times, referring to the results of the naval conference, says: "The supreme fact is that it has been found possible for the three greatest naval powers in the world to ocome to an agreement acceptable to all three of them as to the number and type of warships of all kinds they will build in the next five years. And the programs upon which they have agreed are very much smaller than anything contemplated in Washington or even in Geneva three years ago. They have thus, as between themselves, extended and completed the work of the Washington Conference and abolished competition in naval armaments."

Meanwhile questions are being raised as to what naval building Great Britain is now to undertake. In this connection Leslie Hore-Belisha, who represents the naval shipbuilding parliamentary constituency of Devonport has given notice of questions in the House of Commons demanding particulars of the suspended naval building program for the current year, which, it will be recalled, was held up pending the results of the conference.

In this connection the Daily Herald, Government organ, understands that two cruisers may possibly be proceeded with in replacement of four about to be scrapped as obsolete, thereby completing the total of 50 agreed to ofor Great Britain.

# FRANCO-ITALIAN DIFFERENCE MAY YET BE ADJUSTED

(Continued from Page 1)

nages. There are already signs that the gap between France and Italy is not so wide as it was, and for this reason the conference is merely adjourned to give an opportunity for less formal negotiations, rather than closed permanently.

It is thought surely that while France and Italy will join an agreement for a battleship holiday, they will retain the right to build if they wish up to the tonnage which under the Washington treaty they were at liberty to build in 1927 and 1929 but refrained from doing. With the challenge to naval architecture presented by the German Ersatz Preussen, it is natural that France and Italy should claim this exemption, though it by no means follows that they will use it in full or in part.

There has been considerable discussion here and apparently in the American press as to the exact cost to the United States of construction of ships to be authorized under the with Great Britain. The following with Great Britain. The fol owing figures were computed by impartial naval experts and thoroughly checked by the official American technical advisers.

**Cost of Parity**

It is reckoned that if the United States were to build up to parity, both in new construction and replacements, the cost would be $852,000,000 The details are as follows: Five eight-inch gun cruisers, $85,000,000; eight six-inch gun cruisers, $136,000,000; 88 destroyers, $352,000,000; 17 submarines, $68,000,000; five aircraft carriers, $95,000,000; total, $736,000,000.

To this must be added the cost of the 11 cruisers now building of $114,000,000 and two submarines of $2,000,000. The grand total is therefore $852,000,000. This would be the necessary expenditure in the next six years if the United States were to obtain in ships the right to parity which the treaty grants. It will be seen the annual outlay would be approximately $150,000,000. Every student of congressional finance in Washington knows perfectly well, however, that nothing like $150,000,000 a year would be appropriated.

To the contrary, the annual expenditure on construction in the American navy in recent years has averaged between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. To fulfill the terms of the London treaty would entail multiplying the present expenditure many fold. When it is recalled that naval economy was one of the purposes advanced by the American administration in initiating the London talks, it will be seen that parity in ships is highly improbable. Yet the right to build is granted, and apparently this will be sufficient.

Against these figures of expenditure must of course be balanced the saving. Three American battleships will be scrapped or retired and their upkeep thus saved. The Washington treaty directed the laying down of 10 battleships by and including 1936 and the completion of five of them. If it is assumed that these would have been actually constructed, and if avoiding this construction may be reckoned as saving, then something like $200,000,000 is saved in battleships alone by the London treaty.

If one also figures with President Hoover that to reach parity on the basis indicated at Geneva in 1927 would have cost between $1,400,000,000 and $1,700,000,000, then, of course, the relative economies of the London treaty are enormous. But that the American Government would ever have thrown so much money into naval construction is difficult to believe.

# HOOVER DECLARES PARLEY GREAT STEP IN WORLD PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

holds, thereby removing one of the great causes of fears and suspicions on the part of the powers. This accomplishment is listed as the most vital feature of the work of the London conference.

The tenor and implications of the President's discussion of the outcome of the London conference indicates clearly enough to the observer acquainted with his private views that he realizes full well that all the great hopes held out for the naval negotiations have not been realized.

Following the successful adjustment last fall by him and Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, in their private negotiations of the Anglo-American differences, it was the desire of the two leaders to bring the five great powers into an accord.

It was fully realized by the President and Mr. MacDonald the difficulties that confronted such an endeavor and the improbability of success, due to continental political and national factors. But high-hearted they decided to attempt the admittedly impossible achievement.

That a five-power agreement was not realized is unquestionably a great disappointment to the President as it must be to Mr. MacDonald. That abolition of the capital ship was not attained, that immunization of food vessels, as proposed by the President, was not obtained, that the submarine was not eliminated, projects all earnestly and sincerely advocated by the President, is a matter of deep regret to him.

But, and as he so pertinently points out, when it is necessarily recalled that the Geneva Conference was a complete failure; that it left a trail of dangerously mounting friction and ill-feeling between the two great English-speaking nations and a rising demand in both countries for ever greater naval establishments, when all these factors are fully taken into consideration it will be realized that the London parley, despite its disappointments, is still a signal milepost on the road toward lasting peace and armament reduction.

It is on this basis that the President takes the London treaty to the country and will ask the Senate to ratify it. His viewpoint will unquestionably develop critical discussion both in and out of that body.

The President's statement is important because it is the first of a series of public expressions from him on the naval treaty that it is known he contemplates in the coming months.

# Lower Beacon Hill Height Law Sought

To avoid undue concentration of population, to produce adequate light and air, and to lessen street congestion and promote the general welfare were the arguments presented before the Boston Zoning Adjustment Board by petitioners for a reduction of the height limit on buildings on Beacon Street from Charles to Joy Streets, and on Joy Street from Beacon to Myrtle Streets, from 80 to 65 feet.

Members of the Beacon Hill Association maintained also that Beacon Hill had a sentimental value to Boston that citizens are bound to consider. One member thought that Beacon Street along the Common between Charles and Arlington Streets should be included in the petitioners' demands for a 65-foot height law.

Others said that the proposed step was the first in a city-wide campaign toward proper zoning. It was disclosed that property values in the section had increased 49 per cent in 10 years.

# RAILROAD OFFICIALS COMING TO BOSTON

Canadian railroad officials of high rank, including Vice-President W. R. MacInnes of the Canadian Pacific Railways; Edward Deschenes, assistant to the president of the Canadian National Railway, and C. W. Johnson, president of the Montreal Traffic Club, will gather in Boston next Tuesday to attend the "Canadian Night" meeting of the Traffic Club of New England.

The dinner, at which H. Napier Moore of Toronto, Ont., editor-in-chief of MacLean's Magazine will be the speaker, will be at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Vice-President N. W. Hawkes of the Boston & Maine Railroad, president of the club, will preside. Mr. Moore's topic will be "The Canada You Ought to Know."

**TO INCREASE BEER TAX**

BERLIN (AP)—Owing to President von Hindenburg's intervention and after protracted party negotiations, April 11, the Bavarians accepted an increase in the beer tax of approximately 50 per cent, instead of the 75 per cent demanded by Dr. Paul Moldenhauer, the Finance Minister, and agreed to indorse a slight increase in turnover and department store taxes to make up the difference.

**POWER FIRMS TO MERGE**

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Northeastern Power Corporation April 9 approved sale of all its assets to the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation. This was the second of the intermediary holding companies in the Niagara Hudson Power System to pave the way for "its own disappearance."

# Continental Europe and Asia

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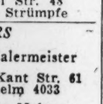

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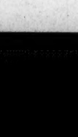

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Exclusive and Distinctive Antique Hand Wrought Dress Rings, made in Silver and Solid Gold, set with Real Stones. Importers of Art Jewellery and Beads
*Watch & Jewellery Repairs*
C 18, HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE
Castlereagh St. Level, SYDNEY
Phone MA. 1317

SHELCOTE NEUTRAL BAY
*Beautifully situated on the water front*
Own wharf and swimming bath; extensive grounds; tennis; full size billiard table; excellent cuisine; hot water service; garages.
MR. F. STRATTAN. Phone X 1621.

## NEW ZEALAND

### CHRISTCHURCH

GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
in Drapery, Household Furnishings and Fashion Goods
DIC QUALITY
CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH

ELOCUTION *and* DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
NAARE HOOPER, L.T.C.L., 242 Fitzgerald Av.

FERNLEAF DAIRY
Opposite Clock Tower
Drinks, Confectionery, Hot Milk, etc.

MACDUFFS (Christchurch) Ltd.
109 CASHEL STREET
*THE HOUSE FOR EVERYTHING*
We stock Hardware, Crockery, Stationery and All Household Requisites
We mail orders. *Lead on MacDuff!*

### WELLINGTON

FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
LADIES' HANDBAGS in smart styles and fashionable shades. A most complete assortment.
Also SUIT CASES, HAT BOXES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS—anything in leather.
Nash's Leather Arcade
Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand

ADVERTISING
in New Zealand and Australia
For complete Advertising Service, market surveys, and the arranging of distribution consult
THE JAMES JENKINS ADVERTISING COMPANY LTD.
Evening Post Chambers, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand

STEWART DAWSON'S LTD.
*Jewellery*
*Watches*
*Silverware*
*Clocks*
*Cutlery, etc.*
Lambton Quay, Wellington

ARTHUR LEE Ltd.
*"The Silk Centre"*
56, WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON

P. H. JAUNCEY
*Portrait Photographer*
Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street

# U. S. INVESTORS TURN TO STOCKS, SWISS INFORMED

## New York Broker Sees Big Changes in Financial Methods of Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZURICH—The abundance of American capital has made possible the great company mergers of the United States, in both the industrial and the commercial fields, declared E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, in the course of an address before the stock exchange at Zurich, Switz. on April 11.

Changes of this nature in American industry and commerce, continued Mr. Simmons, "have caused almost equally great changes in American finance. Our commercial banks have frequently found that corporate clients who formerly borrowed funds are now obtaining permanent capital either by accumulating large reserves from earnings, or else by selling their securities in the stock market.

"On the other hand, the great savings of the American people have led to huge savings deposits in our commercial banks, which have thus become distributors and investors of capital as well as creators and issuers of bank credit. This transformation has in turn led to a strong movement toward branch and chain-banking, the outcome of which cannot at present be foreseen.

"Investment bankers have also experienced the onset of many unaccustomed economic forces. In America the investment banking business was originally based upon the issuance and distribution of bonds. But in the last few years, our leading companies have shown a marked preference for stock issues as a method of obtaining new capital, and likewise the American investing public has clearly exhibited an extraordinary willingness to buy shares, and an equally marked unwillingness to buy bonds. This shift has very largely transformed the methods of American security investment firms.

"In addition, we have been witnessing the rise in America of an almost new type of financial institution—the investment trust. In the last few years, billions of dollars of American capital have been placed at the disposal of these trusts.

"A final effect of this huge wave of financial and economic changes recently wrought in American business, has been a great expansion and an increased activity upon our stock exchanges. While the high records for this activity on the New York Stock Exchange last year may not be equaled for some time to come, nevertheless there is no doubt that a permanent expansion has occurred in the stock exchange business.

"Americans are often accused of being incurable optimists, but I think it must be confessed that the vast development which the United States has experienced in the past has, even despite temporary halts, amply justified our consistently confident frame of mind."

# WILLIAMSTOWN TO GIVE STUDY TO PEACE PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

and backward states. To the English, the independence movements in India and Egypt menace stability. To the German, the financial obligations in the Young plan are a disturbing element. To the Russians, their relations with the rest of the world depend upon the successful outcome of their experiment with Communism. To the French, rich and prosperous as they are, the question of security seems perennial. To the Italians, the problem is to find the reasonable ultimate destiny at which to aim. To the Chinese and Japanese, the ownership of Manchuria is the bone of contention. To all alike, but with varying degrees of pressure, the question of markets and outlay for surplus population and the political questions lying back of the technical problems of the London conference are of abiding interest.

"The institute program has been prepared with all this in mind. The tangle of international interests will be discussed with our own problems in the foreground, though without neglect of the points of view of other nations."

In emphasizing those world problems close to our own national policy, in the foreground of which is naval disarmament, the institute has secured Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Chief of Staff, United States Fleet, and one of the naval experts at the London conference, to conduct a round table on "Limitation of Armaments." Lecturers will be delivered or general conferences will be conducted on this subject by Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, chief naval expert of the American delegation at the London conference. Lord Eustace Percy, former Minister of Education in Great Britain, will conduct a lecture course on the "Freedom of the Seas." Dr. Paul Mantoux, of Paris, one of the advisers of the French delegation now in London, will give a lecture course on "France and the Disarmament Problem."

"Intervention and Arbitration in Latin America," with particular reference to our policies in Nicaragua and Haiti, will be the subject of a group of general conferences under the leadership of Jesse S. Reeves, professor of political science at the University of Michigan. Professor Reeves, who is at present attending the Conference on Codification of International Law at The Hague as technical adviser to the American commission, will also conduct a round table on "Pan-American Problems."

"India and Nationalism" will be the subject of an address by Lord Meston, K. C. S. I., of London, who, it is also expected, will be present for three general conferences on India. Lord Meston was a representative of India in the Imperial War Cabinet in 1917 and a member of the Governors' General Council. "The Far Eastern Situation" will be reviewed at a round table under the leadership of Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University.

Dr. Walter Simons, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Germany, will give a lecture course on "The Evolution of International Public Law in Europe Since Grotius." A series of general conferences on "Western Civilization and the World," with reference to the impact on backward states, will be conducted by Prof. C. DeLisle Burns of Glasgow University. Edwin F. Gay, professor of economic history at Harvard University, will round out the program from the point of view of Europe with a series of round table conferences on "Recent Economic Progress in Europe."

The detailed program as now arranged is as follows:

Lecture Courses: "France and the Disarmament Problem," Dr. Paul Mantoux, Paris; "The Freedom of the Seas," by the Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, London, and "The Evolution of International Public Law in Europe Since Grotius," by Dr. Walter Simons, Berlin.

Addresses: "Western Civilization and the World," by Prof. C. DeLisle Burns, London, and "India and Nationalism," by the Rt. Hon. Lord Meston, K. C. S. I., London.

Round Tables: "The Far Eastern Situation," by Prof. George H. Blakeslee, Clark University; "An Analysis of Western Civilization," Prof. C. DeLisle Burns, University of London; "Recent Economic Progress in Europe," Prof. Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University; "Limitation of Armaments," Admiral A. J. Hepburn, U. S. N.; "Pan-American Problems," Prof. Jesse S. Reeves, University of Michigan," and "The Political Aspects of Aerial Navigation," Edward P. Warner, editor of Aviation, New York.

# JUDGE DEFENDS FEDERAL RIGHT IN RATES CASES

(Continued from Page 1)

dent of the Middle West Utilities Company and Randall J. LeBoeuf Jr., general counsel of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, defended the present methods of control and attacked proposed changes.

Lewis Goldberg, commissioner of public utilities of Massachusetts, discussing proposals for public control in that State, said there was considerable sentiment in Massachusetts opposed to federal regulation of electrical utilities, since it "simply is impossible effectively to regulate a local utility at long range by a commission working out of Washington for the entire country."

"Masachusetts believes that public utilities should be so regulated as to serve at all times the best interests of the public and the utilities," he declared. "We believe that these results can be most fairly and effectively accomplished by basing valuation on the amount of money honestly invested by the stockholders in the utility and by having an elastic or variable rate of return. Under this view the rate base is at all times certain, stable and easily determined. By an elastic rate of return we can adjust the rate to the need of the specific utility and to changing economic circumstances."

# Shell Head Expects Oil Price War End

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company, expects an early end to the price-cutting campaign between the big oil companies, he said, in an interview on his arrival here on board the Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line on April 9. Sir Henri attributed the price contest directly to overproduction and competition.

"I think American oil producers and distributors are beginning to see reason," he said. "We cannot make money at the present prices."

Referring to his previous visit to the United States, when oil production methods were under consideration, Sir Henri reiterated what he asserted at that time, that present methods were uneconomical and that great economies in production and distribution would have to be effected.

"American producers," he continued, "are showing some effort to improve the situation. They are beginning to realize the merits of my arguments on oil conservation. That is the only sensible way to put the industry in order and make money. But there is still a great deal to be done."

# Bolivian Elections Again Postponed

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—Presidential elections have been postponed indefinitely because of the "intense general economic situation and the crisis existing in the mining industry," according to a circular sent all prefects by the Ministry of Interior.

The circular explained that the Government's efforts to find a solution to the serious social, industrial and financial problems confronting the country would be hampered by the political agitation which would be almost sure to follow the opening of a presidential campaign.

President Hernando Siles assumed office in January, 1926, for a four-year term. A "state of siege" declared last year prevented presidential elections taking place. Acording to the Constitution the President cannot suceed himself in office.

The depressed state of the tin market is largely responsible for Bolivia's unfavorable economic situation.

# REICH WOMAN CLAIMS 'BABY PLANE' RECORD

STUTTGART, Ger. (AP) — Frau Margaret Fusbahn, woman flier, accompanied by her husband, Heinz Fusbahn, on April 11, achieved what was claimed as a world altitude record for "baby planes" of the second class, reaching a height of 4900 meters (about 15,900 feet).

This beats the previous record held by the Polish aviator, M. Zmirko, by more than 500 meters.

## AUTOSTROP SUES GILLETTE

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Autostrop Safety Razor Company, Inc., filed a patent infringement suit here April 3 against the Gillette Safety Razor Company, alleging that Gillette Company has infringed on patents for improvements to safety razors and safety razor blades owned by the complainant company.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

### AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PART or full time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan; write for full details. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford Conn., Dept. 3CS.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

"PUZZLES—Game of "Puzzle-Peg" and "Chinese Dream," $1.00; solve Puzzle-Peg within 10 days and get 2 other puzzles without charge. Write STONE & TAUBERT, Distributors, 2104 Burnside, Los Angeles, Calif.

### MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

SALESMAN, 10 years' experience; has automobile; now employed N. Y. C. territory; desires to represent manufacturer in New England; any line; home located southwestern Massachusetts; willing to travel using home as headquarters. Box A-9. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### REAL ESTATE

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Beautiful modern 7-room, 2-story house; 10 acres, 7 acres in bearing Kadota fig orchard; ripe for subdivision. J. D. KENEWELL, 7410 Lankershim Boulevard. Phone No. Hollywood 1457.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

CLAREMONT, CALIF.—Will share lovely home with paying house guests who wish to enjoy the beauties of Southern California. MRS. ALICE S. PRESNELL, 917 College.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, metallurgist-chemist, seeks position in research, development, or operation. L. F. CLARK, St. Sebastien d'Aigrefeuille, par Generargues, Gard, France.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Corner, ultra modern, beautifully furnished, complete; reception, living, bed, bath rooms, kitchenette; near church, transportation, cafes; responsible adults only; references; $5 daily, until October; make reservation early. H-37. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1565 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

**Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:**

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23 406
BERLIN
59 Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg Tel. Cherry 7609
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

# New York Curb

(Continued from Page 15)

| Sales (in hundreds) | | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Roch Cent P 5s '53. | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 11 | Sant Ant P S 5s B '58 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 | Shaw W&P 5s C '70. | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 10 | Shaw W&P 4½s A '67 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 3 | Shawsheen 7s '31 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 | SEPAL 6s A 2025 xw | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 6 | So Cal Gas 5s '37 | 93¾ | 93½ | 93¾ |
| 10 | So Nat Gas 6s '44 | 98½ | 98½ | 98¼ |
| 5 | So Lt & Pow 5s A '57 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 1 | So west P&L 6s A '22 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 | Staley Mfg 6s '42 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 14 | Stand P & Lt 6s '57 | 100⅝ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 | Swift Co 5s '32 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 30 | Tex Gas Util 6s '45 | 104 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 | Tex P & Lt 5s '56 | 98⅞ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 7 | Thermoid Co 6s '34 | 97½ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 1 | Tri Util 5s '79 | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| 3 | Ulen & Co 6s '44 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 3 | Union Oil Cal 5s 41 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 5 | Un Lt & Ry 6½s '52 | 91½ | 91⅜ | 91½ |
| 1 | Un Lt & Ry 6s A '52 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 5 | U S Rub 6½s '32 | 99 | 98¼ | 98½ |
| 10 | Wabash RR 5sD. | 80.100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 5 | Wash Wat Pwr 5s | 60.101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 4 | West News Del 6s | 44. 89⅞ | 88⅛ | 89⅞ |
| 10 | West Penn Old 5s | 2030 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 8 | West Tex Util 5sA | 57. 91¼ | 91 | 91¼ |
| 26 | Western Union 5s | 60..103¼ | 103 | 103 |

(FOREIGN BONDS)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47 . | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 3 | Bogota M B 7s '47 nw | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 4 | Buen A Pr 7½s '47..102 | | 101¾ | 102 |
| 5 | Buen A Pr 6½ '61... | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 5 | Cauca Val 7s '48.... | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 13 | Cent Bk Gr 6s B '51. | 84⅝ | 84¼ | 84⅜ |
| 3 | Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31.100 | | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 1 | Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62. | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ |
| 1 | Com Priv Bk 5½'37... | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 1 | Cub Tel 7½ A '41... | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 10 | Cub Rep 5½ '45.... | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 | Danish Con 5½ '55... | 91½9 | 91½9 | 91½9 |
| 7 | Danish Con 5s '53... | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 3 | Den Mtg B 5s 72 IX. | 97¾ | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| 4 | Elec Pow Ger 6½'53. | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 15 | Europ Elec 6½s '65... | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 | Europ Mtg 7s C '67.... | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 10 | Finland R M Bk 6s '61 | 87¾ | 87 | 87½ |
| 5 | Frankfort 6½s '53 .... | 95 | 94½ | 95 |
| 2 | Gelsenkirchen 6s '34.. | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 10 | Ger Cons Mun 7s '47. | 98 | 97⅜ | 98 |
| 10 | Ger Cons Mun 6s '47. | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 5 | Helsingfors 6½s '60 .. | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 | Hung It Bk 7½s '63 AC | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 1 | Isotta Fras 7s '42 ww | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 | Maranhuo Brazil 7s '58 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 2 | Panama Braz 7s58.... | 79⅛ | 79 | 79 |
| 8 | Prussia FS 6½s '51.... | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 16 | Prussia FS 6s '52..... | 90½ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 20 | Royal Dutch 4s '54... | 89¾ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ |
| 1 | Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53.. | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 1 | Rumania Inst 7s '59.. | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 5 | Ruhr H Cp 6½s '58.. | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 6 | Sauda Falls 5s A '55. | 102 | 101 | 102 |
| 11 | Stinnes 7s '36 xw..... | 89 | 88 | 89 |
| 13 | Sydney N So Wales.. | 90¼ | 90⅛ | 90¼ |
| 5 | UnitE l Serv 7s'56xw | 95⅝ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 1 | Un Stl Wk 6½s A'47ww | 92 | 92 | 92 |

†—Actual sales. *—Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

# PROTEST ON WAGE CUT MARKED BY RESTRAINT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DANVILLE, Va. — Approximately 4600 mill workers paraded April 5 in protest against recent wage cuts and the discharge of union workers, and later held a public meeting in Ballou Park, at which prominent state and national labor leaders spoke. There was entire absence of disorder either in the line of march or at the meeting in the park.

Numerous banners bore inscriptions which were notable for their moderation. One of them read: "Fifty-five hours' work for $13.50; could you live on that?" Another, "We want an opportunity to demonstrate to our employers that we bear them no ill-will."

# Local Classified Advertisements

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

### ANTIQUES

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK, fine order; Butler's mahogany desk; chairs; tavern table; duck foot tea table; hooked rugs; pewter plates; fans. Box 72, Watertown, Mass. Phone Middlesex 0268.

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP. 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 3561.

### APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—Sell lease two well furnished apartments, excellent home and business opportunity; splendid location; sacrifice early buyer; reasonable. Box G-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished, no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4978.

FURNISHED 2-room suite, entrance floor modern apartment house; Columbia University section; refined home environment; suitable practitioner; $60. Box D-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Charming corner apartment, 6 rooms, bath, shower stall, open fireplace, cheerful sun parlor; heated garage; in modern 2-family dwelling, restricted residential section, conveniently located; immediate possession, reasonable rental. Inquire OWNER, 75 Farrell Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 210 East 68th St., Apt. 9-B —High class new building; housekeeping foyer living room, kitchenette, dinette, 2 large bedrooms, bath, hall, 7 large closets; quiet, clean, light, fine outlook; early occupancy; naval officer ordered away. Rhinelander 1158.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., South Side—6-room lower apartment, hardwood floors, 2 bedrooms, porch, awnings; garage; fenced backyard; $45. 220 W. Corning Ave.

2-ROOM furnished apartment in home surrounded by lawns and gardens; 30 minutes from Park St.; rent reasonable. Tel. Stadium 6526, or Box A-83. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Regent 1500

### CAMP SITES

IN PUTNAM CO., only 80 miles from New York City, will find private large estate available for camping sites, rest and study. For directions write to MRS. R. BOTH, Carmel, N. Y.

### DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for Season—Private and Class
Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. B. 6060

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York Regent 2234.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Pipeless furnace in excellent condition; price $100. Phone 1856-J, 35 Lakeview Avenue, New Britain, Conn.

WILL SELL at sacrifice my stock consisting latest models soring dresses and furniture; $900. H-38. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### FURNITURE

*CHURCH FURNITURE*
Lodge, Hall, School,
Kindergarten Equipment.

BYRON JACKSON
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 5039
20,000 Folding Chairs, Gold, Bentwood.
IMPORTED CHAIRS and 1,000 all-size tables to rent.

SELL—RENT—BUY
*"I Can Seat a City"*

### HAIRDRESSERS

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?
Permanent Wave? Shampoo? Manicure? Go to ELIZABETH F. HASSENBERG, 80 Boylston St., Room 1028, Boston, Mass.

### HELP WANTED

INSURANCE broker desires a policy checker familiar with fire and casualty insurance; in replying give references and state experience. Box H-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

OPPORTUNITY for man to serve as counciller in boys' camp during July and August. Address GEO. A. STANLEY, Ridgewood, N. J.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL attending high school to take out child and do light housework. BENNETT, 10448 106th St., Ozone Park, Long Island, N. Y. Telephone Virginia 6635.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Stenographer wanted with small amount executive experience to take charge of Hartford sales office of Boston firm. Write fully. W. B. WELLS, 216 Tremont Street, Boston.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

COMPLETE high-class furnishings, private apartment, imported antiques, maple bedroom suite, mirrors, bric-a-brac, kitchen furniture. Commonwealth 3343 (Boston).

### HOUSES TO LET

SEVEN-ROOM modern house, furnished, on Winnepesaukee Boulevard, garage, piazza, laundry, beautiful lawn, shade trees; ideal for vacationist. DR. JENNIE M. MORRILL, 387 Union Ave., Laconia, N. H.

SUMMER HOME FOR RENT

Family going abroad wishes to rent country home, near Lexington, for the summer. Stone house, shaded by elms, ¼ mile from street; 85 acres of land, garden, pond, trout brook, barn for children's playhouse; can have saddle horse and Shetland pony; vegetable garden planted; large screened living and eating porch; exceptionally cool. M. C. BURNS, Middlesex Turnpike, Burlington, Mass.

TO LET — Three-room bungalow near shore; exclusive neighborhood. Box 191, Wellfleet, Mass.

### JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

### MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

*New Reduced Prices!*
Good Housekeeping Magazine
ONE YEAR FOR $2.50
TWO YEARS FOR $4.00
and new book, "Meats Tested, Tasted and Approved," by Good Housekeeping Institute, included with one or two years' subscription. Also ask for our new Catalog and save money on other magazines. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Glens Falls, N. Y.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. If moving from Washington, D. C., or en route about April 15, or from Cleveland, Ohio, during April, communicate with NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PACKERS and movers; padded van service; local and long distance. CLARK'S EXPRESS, 245 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 1548.

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### PHOTOGRAPHERS

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### COUZENS BILLS REPORTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Couzens bills to reorganize the Federal Power Commission by establishing an independent body instead of the present group of Cabinet members, was reported favorably to the Senate April 11 from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

### WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH

The Western Union Telegraph Co. announces that a pronounced increase in telegraph orders has been noticed during the last few days, indicating, it says, a sudden upturn in buying.

### PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
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FOR SALE—Beautiful home in best residential section. Inquire afternoons, 199 Bellevue St., Newton, Mass. Newton North 0652-R.

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On quiet residential street, just off Boston-Plymouth highway, attractive old-fashioned house of 11 rooms, screened porch, closets, pantry, and dry cellar; in good condition; lot comprises 33 acres, street frontage 1500 feet; wonderful old shade trees and lawn; entirely livable as is; could be easily modernized into gentleman's estate; reasonably priced at $11,000. WILLIAM A BURTON, North Scituate, Mass. Telephone Scituate 38 and 293.

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Eighteen Years on the Square
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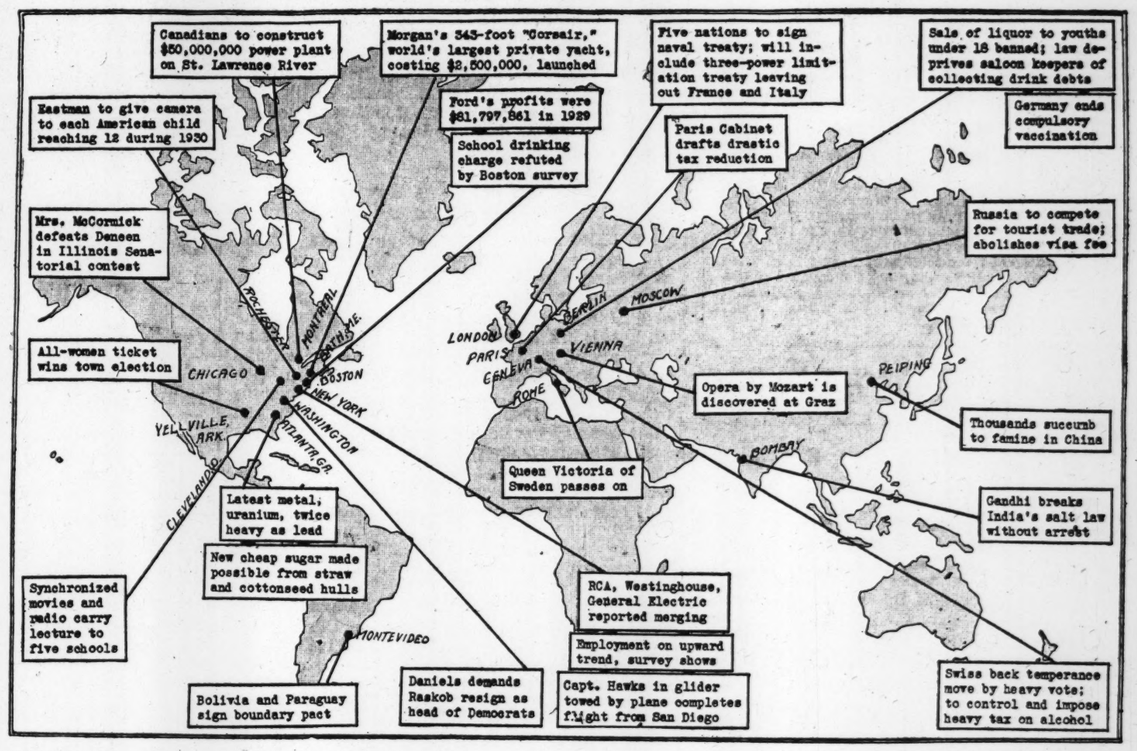
# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Canadians to construct $50,000,000 power plant on St. Lawrence River
Morgan's 343-foot "Corsair," world's largest private yacht, costing $2,500,000, launched
Five nations to sign naval treaty; will include three-power limitation treaty leaving out France and Italy
Sale of liquor to youths under 18 banned; law deprives saloon keepers of collecting drink debts
Eastman to give camera to each American child reaching 12 during 1930
Ford's profits were $81,797,861 in 1929
School drinking charge refuted by Boston survey
Paris Cabinet drafts drastic tax reduction
Germany ends compulsory vaccination
Mrs. McCormick defeats Deneen in Illinois Senatorial contest
Russia to compete for tourist trade; abolishes visa fee
All-women ticket wins town election
Opera by Mozart is discovered at Graz
Thousands succumb to famine in China
Queen Victoria of Sweden passes on
Latest metal, uranium, twice heavy as lead
Gandhi breaks India's salt law without arrest
New cheap sugar made possible from straw and cottonseed hulls
RCA, Westinghouse, General Electric reported merging
Synchronized movies and radio carry lecture to five schools
Employment on upward trend, survey shows
Daniels demands Raskob resign as head of Democrats
Capt. Hawks in glider towed by plane completes flight from San Diego
Bolivia and Paraguay sign boundary pact
Swiss back temperance move by heavy vote; to control and impose heavy tax on alcohol
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
ATLANTA, GA.
YELLVILLE, ARK.
CLEVELAND
MONTEVIDEO
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
ROME
BERLIN
MOSCOW
VIENNA
BOMBAY
PEIPING

## One Minute Biographies.

**Who:** PRINCE OTTO von BISMARCK.

**Where:** Germany

**When:** Nineteenth century.

**Why famous:** A Prussian statesman, often called the "Iron Chancellor." He belonged to a noble family and, at the close of his student days, it was natural for him to go into the army. Then in 1846 he entered the provincial Diet of Saxony, later that of Prussia. His true diplomatic career, however, began in 1851, when he went as member for Prussia to the German Diet at Frankfort. Soon it became evident that his ideals and ambitions coincided admirably with those of his sovereign. For King William was desirous of expelling Austria from the German Confederation and, from the remaining States, building up a union which should be headed by Prussia. Both men sought the opportunity to free Germany and Prussia from the domination of Austria. And William shrewdly selected Bismarck to help him effect this exaltation of Prussia.

First, Bismarck was sent as Ambassador from Prussia to several European capitals. After which experience William recalled him and offered him the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus placed in a position of vast influence, Bismarck was able to turn all eventualities to the aggrandizement of Prussia. In everything he looked to the unification of the German States. During the Franco-Prussian War he was spokesman for Germany and it was he who dictated the terms of the peace. His efforts were crowned with success when, at Versailles in 1871, William, King of Prussia, was proclaimed German Emperor.

Within Germany Bismarck gave careful attention to such matters as the coinage, the laws, the railways, the military service, and the protective tariff. He combated what he considered the danger from social democracy, he launched the career of Germany as a colonizer. Honors and titles were heaped upon his shoulders. But between the Chancellor and Emperor William II there arose a friction which resulted in the enforced resignation of Bismarck. Because of his ruthless and often cruel measures with regard to his country's enemies, especially because of his consistent glorification of the militaristic ideal—typifying all that from which the modern world is seeking its release—did Bismarck win his title of the "Iron Chancellor." He was virtual creator of the German Empire.

## In Lighter Vein

**Right!**

He: "You're so good at conundrums—try this."

She: "Sure; go ahead."

He: "Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am still the same. What am I?"

She: "That's easy. You're a mail-carrier!"—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

**That Rainy Day**

"If you spend so much time at golf you won't have anything laid aside for a rainy day."

"Won't I? My desk is loaded up with work that I've put aside for a rainy day."—*Montreal Star.*

**The Business Genius**

"Suppose, Willie, that I make a cake for you with a dozen candles on it?"

"That's all right, but couldn't you make a dozen cakes with a candle on each one?"

## A Quotation for Today

*AS WE trace the development of events which shook the earth to its foundations we shall see that finally the selfishness of evil defeats itself, and God rules in the affairs of men*—GEORGE BANCROFT

## The Mail Bag

**Wethersfield, Connecticut**

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ventured to write to you, but I am awfully glad I have started. I think it is just splendid that you have such a branch as the Mail Bag. It certainly broadens one's thinking and is indeed exceedingly interesting.

I have been corresponding with a most delightful girl in Lincolnshire, England, for over a year now. She told me all about her brother's delightful wedding a few months ago. I hope she won't object to my telling all you Mail Bag friends about it! I guess she won't—she's too good-natured.

I am just absorbed in the study of art. I am studying at the Hartford Art School every Saturday morning. This is my fourth year. Oh, I love it! I am starting on a screen now. I'm going to call it "The Climb of Life." It is composed of about 35 figures. At the lower left-hand corner the figures are almost prostrate, but then they gradually rise, rise until they are aloft—high up, ending with one supreme figure with her arms and head upraised. I am also very interested in music, dramatics, dancing, sculpturing, and singing.

I would be overjoyed if any girls who are interested in any of the things I'm interested in would write me. I am around the vicinity of 15.

Lois S.

**St. Andrew, Jamaica**

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much, especially Snubs. I have just finished reading "Jack and Jill Go a Scouting," "Raggedy Ann and the Three New Dolls," and "Danny Visits a Prairie-Dog Town." I liked Raggedy Ann especially. I am 12 years old. I would like to get a correspondent about my age. My sister has one, and I think it must be very interesting. Reading and dancing are my favorite hobbies.

I go to St. Andrew High School for girls, and I am in Upper III. They have a big library, and have just got in some new books, the "Outdoor Girls" and the "Polly" series."

Marjorie B.

**Taft, California**

Dear Editor:

For a long time I've been wishing I had some girls to correspond with. I have never written to the Monitor before, but through a friend I was introduced to the Mail Bag and I decided then and there to write.

I am a girl 13 years old. I belong to the Camp Fire Girls here and am very interested in the work and also other organizations for girls and boys. Our Camp Fire group is named Wendat, the Indian name meaning "People of one speech." Our next enterprise will be an automobile party. We are supposed to dress in ridiculous costumes representing different types of motorists. The rest is kept a secret from us girls, but I know it will be loads of run. My Camp Fire name is Winona meaning "Flashing ray of light."

Will someone please write to me. I assure you that every letter I receive I will answer, because I just love to write letters (and receive them too).

Marian S.

**Taft, California**

Dear Editor:

I've made up my mind to write again, but not to get correspondents for I had the most glorious return from my last letter. I am so glad my second letter brought the response it did, for now I have many dear friends, including the girls who answered my first letter, to write to.

I am in the eighth grade this year and am chairman of a committee that has to work out a product map for the state fair. I have an idea I would like to see worked out. Before this, I have not had the courage to speak out, but as this is my last year in grammar school I have done so.

We have current events every Friday. Thanks to the Monitor I receive a good grade for having interesting and clean news.

I am writing this letter with a friend beside me writing another one. I hope very much that she gets a response to her letter as great as I did to mine. This letter isn't very newsy; it is more of a "thank you" kind of letter to you, our friend and Editor of the Mail Bag, for publishing my last one.

Frances B.

**Brooklyn, New York**

Dear Editor:

I must tell you about my pet. He is the cutest little terrier, all white except for his flappy little ears, which are a very pretty brown. I named him Chips. He can't do many stunts, but he is quite clever. When Chips sees the ice man or a stranger come into the house, he starts barking to beat the band, but he is hardly noticed, and almost gets stepped on. Then he gets a little frightened at this and retreats to a corner where he sits surveying things and growling deep down in his throat. But when the stranger goes out, he suddenly gets back his courage and barks at his heels until he gets him out. Then he marches back into the house, head high and tail wagging, as if to say, "There, see what a brave pup I am!"

We have a very pretty garden, and in the summer Chips is out there most of the time. I like animals very much and I've had quite a number of peculiar pets. Here are some of the pets I've had: A white rabbit, eight white mice, a turtle, fishes, a baby mole, plenty of cats, a few puppies and a lizard.

I am 12 years of age and I would like a girl to write to me from any part of the world. I promise faithfully to answer any letter I receive. My hobbies are athletics and drawing. With lots of love from Chips and myself,

Jean M.

**Walla Walla, Washington**

Dear Editor:

Many times I have thought of writing to the Mail Bag to tell you how much we enjoy reading the Monitor, my brothers and sisters and I. We have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School for the past five years, and are very grateful for what we have received.

I especially like the Arts page and the Interior Decoration page. I also like the stories, and last but not least, the Mail Bag. I am 15 years old and go to high school. I take art along with my commercial course. I love the outdoors. I would like to have girls from all over the world write to me and I will surely answer them all.

Walla Walla is a very pretty valley with the Blue Mountains surrounding it. They liked it so well they named it twice! The meaning of Walla Walla is "many waters," an Indian name. The farming is wheat, barley, all kinds of fruit orchards and truck gardening. The climate here is very pleasant.

Charlotte H.

The following would like to receive letters:

**Boys**

Jae W. (13), Shelby, Mont.—Collecting stamps and coins.

Lewis H. (Junior in high school), Niles, Mich.

**Girls**

Diane B. (12), Fitchburg, Mass.—From Girl Scouts and Girl Guides. (Please send your street address, Diane.)

Florence S. (12), Babylon, N. Y.—Especially from Abroad.

Mildred H. (13), New York, N. Y.

Hanna S. (13), Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

Maxine S. (14), Clinton, Me.

Winifred B. (17), Towson, Md.

Elizabeth K., Lexington, Mass.—From Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

Claire B., Chicago, Ill.—Exchange postcards.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Movies for All

Ponca City, Okla.

ONE evening Lew Wentz stopped in front of one of the two motion picture theaters here and overheard a little family group discussing whether to go into the show or not. The children were urging the father to go. He went to the window to ask how much it cost. When he found that it was 50 cents, it was decided that they would have to forgo the pleasure.

But another decision was made then, too. Mr. Wentz decided to have a picture show free to everyone in the town, and he rented the city auditorium for two nights a week, with two and three shows a night. That was three years ago. Often 5000 persons attend these shows in one day.

When he was asked how much it cost him, he shrugged his shoulders and said, "I don't know. I pay a man to look after it. He spends whatever is necessary. Shucks! I can afford it; and look at the fun it gives the kids of this town."

## A Word a Day

### *Sidereal*

In general usage this word means, "relating to the stars or constellations; starry; astral." In the study of astronomy the word is used to express, "measured by the apparent motion of the stars; designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars," as, "a sidereal year."

The word goes back to the Latin *sidus*, "a constellation or a star."

The word "sideral" is similarly derived, and has reference to the alleged unfavorable influence of the astral bodies.

Si-de'-re-al is accented on the second syllable; sound *i* as in *ice*, first *e* as in *eve*, second as in *event*, *a* as in *account*. Sid'-er-al has the emphasis on the first syllable; sound *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* as in *account*.

"The length of the sidereal year is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 8.97 seconds."

*Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed*

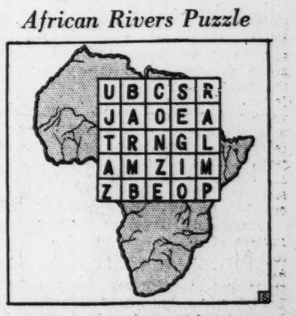
## Brevities

**Arkansas Gazette:** It may be observed that none of the cars out seeking sidereal speed records have back seats.

**Judge:** Since an elephant never forgets, it must remember when you could buy a lot more peanuts for a nickel.

**Minneapolis Journal:** "Singing in the Rain"? Well, not when the more forehanded gentleman has succeeded in finding your office umbrella behind the door.

## African Rivers Puzzle




Start at any letter; and move in any direction, and spell the names of ten large rivers in Africa.

Answer to "Can You Read This?": "It is never too late to learn."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1930

*"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Gandhi, Unsuccessful, But—

ONE month has now passed since Mahatma Gandhi started out from Ahmedabad, in the Presidency of Bombay, upon his campaign to upset British rule in India. The British authorities, recognizing the widespread respect of the Indian masses for Gandhi as an ascetic and preacher, have consistently maintained the unusual course of declining to arrest him, though he has gone about ostentatiously breaking and inciting others to violate the law relating to the Government's salt monopoly.

Their effort to ignore the logical revolutionary implications of the doctrine of passive resistance and opposition to taxation he has been preaching has not prevented their arresting a number of his followers and obtaining convictions in the ordinary courts. Gandhi's chief lieutenant, Vallabhai Patel, brother of the President of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. One of his sons, Ram Das Gandhi, has been committed to jail for six months at hard labor. Another son, Davi Das Gandhi, has been arrested. Naravan Prasad Singh, a former member of the Legislative Assembly, is serving one year's imprisonment for violating the salt laws in Behar. In several big centers of India, including Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore, rioting has been put down by firing upon the crowds.

The Government of India has thus acted up to the declaration made by Lord Irwin, the British Viceroy, when he said: "I shall discharge to the full the responsibility resting upon myself and upon my Government for effective maintenance of laws and authority and for the preservation of peace and order."

Gandhi's campaign, while stirring up much excitement among the Hindus, has evoked no general movement among the more responsible Indian leaders of political thought. A good winter harvest throughout northern India has also been an unfavorable background for unrest. There has not been the slightest response among the Muhammadans, who constitute one-fifth of the total population. The Sikhs, whose importance as a militant caste altogether outweighs their comparative insignificance in numbers, have remained aloof.

Gandhi's chief supporters are Hindu students, always an element to be reckoned with seriously where political agitation in India is concerned. These young men, organized as the Indian Nationalist Congress Volunteers, have been leaders in minor breaches of the salt laws in many parts of India. Within the last few days there have been arrests and other police incidents directly arising from the illegal collection or manufacture of salt not only in districts in the Bombay Presidency within reach of the area where Gandhi has been preaching, but in Delhi and other such far distant parts of India as Cawnpore in the United Provinces, Lahore in the Punjab, Patna in Behar and Chingleput in Madras.

While it can be said that so far Gandhi has failed in his purpose of starting a nonviolent revolution, it would be altogether unwise to predict that the movement for which he stands is either extinct or in process of disintegration. Gandhi is still a great force in India. The impracticable nature of his propaganda in no way reduces the influence he wields in certain directions. There seems at present no alternative to British rule other than chaos. Nevertheless, so long as men of Gandhi's stamp oppose this rule its continuance can be regarded as in no way completely assured.

## Journalist and Educator

JOURNALISTS "from China to Peru" will be interested in the selection of Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, to be the president of that university. More than any other American journalist he enjoys a world-wide acquaintance and reputation, the more extraordinary because of the fact that he has never edited a newspaper in a major city, and the school of journalism which he has raised to primacy exists in one of the smaller educational centers of the Nation. But Dr. Williams was born with an international viewpoint, however provincial his environment. His first opportunity to impress himself upon journalists in foreign countries came when he was sent in 1902 as a commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the foreign press. This took him practically around the world, a journey which he repeated in 1913 as a fellow of the Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of American Teachers. In the last few years he has given much attention to education and journalism in the Orient, and aided in the establishment of the first Asiatic School of Journalism at Yenching University, Peiping, China.

It was an extraordinary achievement to win for a school of journalism in so modest and provincial a town as Columbia, Mo., the widespread reputation which this institution has attained under Dean Williams's direction. Its graduates fill places of high honor in their profession in some of the most distant countries of the world. The men it has sent out to American papers must, because of the training they have received, do much toward combating the narrow spirit of nationalism which is looked upon as characteristic of the Midwest. The capacity which Dr. Williams has shown in this lesser position will doubtless be manifested in his direction of the affairs of the university. Those who know him best realize that in him the qualities of the diplomat struggle with those of the journalist—and they are not always wholly harmonious. In his new position both characteristics will doubtless contribute greatly to his success. With Glenn Frank at Wisconsin, and Hamilton Holt at Rollins, he fills out a triad of journalists who have become notable educators.

## Beauty at Washington

AT THE expense of the people of the United States, who will very properly and very cheerfully foot the bill, efforts are under way to make Washington the most beautiful capital in the world. Nature has contributed little to this end. Much of the site of the city is on low ground, and the Potomac itself, as it flows past the town, is but a sluggish stream with marshy shores and low-lying islands. The genius of a French city planner, L'Enfant, laid out the plan for city development which utilized whatever of beauty there might be available, and heavy expenditures for landscape gardening, parking and architecture have been made in the last half century in accordance with this plan. Already the results are such that Americans love to view the beauty of their capital, and foreign visitors are enthusiastic over its dignified and beautiful appearance.

In only one respect was nature particularly kind to Washington. Not far from the western border of the town the Potomac River rushes through a narrow gorge with a fall of some fifty feet, and with its turbid current impeded and broken by all sorts of rocky ledges, crags and cataracts. The Great Falls of the Potomac are so near the city as to form a picturesque and convenient playground for the people. As yet little has been done for its development, for the construction of motorways to the shores of either side of the river, and for the ejection of the squatters who have placed their shanties at commanding points. All this can be done and indeed is contemplated by the Cramton bill, now before the House, setting aside the Great Falls and the gorge through which they rush as a national park. The purpose of the bill is commendable. It is as important to the future of Washington as a beautiful city as is the architectural development of the Mall, the building of the Memorial Bridge to Arlington, or the maintenance of Rock Creek Park.

Against the bill only one influence has been raised, an influence which in all parts of the United States is coming to be regarded with suspicion and aversion. The utility companies, the power interests, see in the Great Falls an opportunity to turn beauty into dividends for a limited number of stockholders. They would harness the Potomac and turn its rushing forces into electric light and power. For the good of the people of the city, they say. But Washington is not, and should not be, a manufacturing city. The power argument is negligible. To save in the cost of their electric light, is the continuing argument. But the history of the development of power companies has seldom shown that the economies resulting from the utilization of beauty spots for this purpose have profited customers rather than stockholders.

Developed as a park, with its rushing cataracts, and boiling caldrons, and steep crags and precipices, the Potomac Falls will add to the attractions which now bring to Washington hundreds of thousands of people annually, bent upon sight-seeing. Only a few days ago the fact that the cherry trees by the basin in Potomac Park were in bloom resulted in such a rush of outside motorists to Washington that the police were hardly able to cope with the throng. If beauty so evanescent that it lasts scarcely ten days has such economic value as this, what should be said of the worth to the city of a continuing spectacle such as the Potomac presents in its burst through the Alleghenies?

American cities have been slow to appreciate the economic value of beauty. Washington, of all cities, is in the best position to understand and to profit by it.

## A Polish-German "War" Ends

ALL people of good will may well be hopeful regarding the future when they consider the progress Europe has made toward the consolidation or stabilization of peace since the beginning of the year. The new Polish-German treaties are in themselves of particular importance for the two contracting states, but they possess a wider and greater pacific significance for Europe as a whole and therefore for the world.

Indeed, these two treaties—the commercial treaty and the war liquidation agreement—between Germany and Poland may justly be likened to a coping stone placed on the edifice which was built at the Hague conference in January, when not only was the once most menacing problem of German reparations solved, but the only slightly less disturbing question of "eastern reparations" was settled to the satisfaction of all the states concerned—the pleasantest surprise Europe had had for many a day.

Of the two Polish-German treaties, the commercial pact has the greater value from an international standpoint. The liquidation agreement, signed on Oct. 31, 1929, provided for the reciprocal renunciation of all outstanding claims arising out of the World War and the subsequent territorial changes. It came into force recently. So far as it goes, it is excellent; it certainly smoothed the way for the commercial treaty, which goes much farther. Even this treaty of commerce goes only part of the way. However, some extension of it may be looked for by and by; the treaty, in fact, contains a clause to the effect that, as the ideal of free exchange has not been realized, both states undertake to enter into supplementary negotiations with a view to its realization. The treaty is based on the theory of fixed import quotas, and maintains some reciprocal prohibitions with respect to trade.

On the whole the treaty establishes the most-favored-nation clause in exchanging goods between the two states, both of which agree—a point to note—to cancel reciprocally all the restrictions introduced, with exasperating effect, in the course of the tariff war, now happily terminated. Germany will be able to expand her sales of manufactured goods to the 30,000,000 people of Poland. Poland's thriving coal industry will further develop, and her agricultural industries will, despite some restrictions, enjoy further expansion.

One of the outstanding facts in the political situation of Europe has been the hostility of Germany and Poland to each other; every statesman had to take it into account as a threat to the general peace. For five years that hostility had been emphasized by a tariff war between the two countries. Negotiations to end this conflict were started, broken off, renewed, broken off, and renewed time and again. At last success has been attained, and the treaty signed at Warsaw. Both states will gain by it equally. As M. Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, has pointed out, this is a sound reason for believing it will be durable.

## The Reckless Pedestrian

THERE is something to be said for the petition which Edward T. Toland, author and instructor at St. Paul's School, in Concord, N. H., has addressed to the municipal police board, asking for protection against reckless pedestrians on a main highway near the school. Many times in the past the "reckless" driver has been forced to bear the brunt of criticism—and probably in the majority of cases justifiably so. But it is well to remember that with the increase of motorists on the great highways and the decrease of pedestrians, conditions have assumed a different aspect from what was the case some few years ago.

After all, the privileges of the majority must be recognized. And when that majority chooses to travel at forty miles an hour on main highways, provided reasonable precautions be taken to avoid unnecessary hazards, it is entitled to proper protection. It has sometimes seemed that, as soon as an individual took his seat behind the wheel of an automobile, he lost all regard for the pedestrian. The fact should not be lost sight of, however, that it sometimes appears that the pedestrian, as soon as he begins to walk along the highway, loses all regard for the rights of the motorist.

In this connection, as in so many similar ones, a proper respect for the prerogatives of the other fellow really is all that is needed. Let the motorist respect the pedestrian, and the pedestrian the motorist, without each one taking it for granted that the other is deliberately out to rob him of what is justly his; then the probabilities are that each will find a mutual response. The Golden Rule has many more spheres of application than are commonly appreciated.

## Station B-A-S-E-B-A-L-L Tuning In

"STATION B-A-S-E-B-A-L-L tuning in. Here we are, folks, on the air again after a winter's vacation. Our full program starts next Tuesday with a host of new stars who we hope will please you. Most of the old favorites are back, 'Babe' Ruth, Connie Mack—but you know the rest. The program for this year will be along lines similar to last year's, but more entertaining, we believe. There are the Yankees, Browns, White Sox, Cardinals, Reds, Braves, and Red Sox with new managers. And we shall present again that great team of Athletics who put on a fine performance to wind up our special World Series program last October. We shall have a preliminary exhibition preceding the regular program on Monday, when Boston plays at Washington. On the air, thereafter, every day at this hour until late September. Until Monday, good night."

A story old, yet ever new—that is American baseball. Fans are shaking up the sixteen teams of the two major leagues to select the ultimate winners in the same fashion as they did fifty years ago. They have their mufflers and overcoats ready to use if necessary for the opening day to flout the weather as they always have on opening day. Baseball may have changed during the last twenty-five years, due to improved materials, but even a mammoth major-league park retains something of the back-lot atmosphere in which two boys started the development of the game by tossing a ball up against a barn and batting it back with a clothes pole.

The opening of the season is a period when the fan's choice of possible winners is as good as the manager's. Almost without a dissenting vote the victors of last year, the Athletics and Cubs, are selected to predominate again. That, too, is typical of the game, as Connie Mack has undoubtedly mustered a team of modern hitters who should continue to set the pace for years to come in their league. The National League outcome is more uncertain, for several clubs were nearly "in" last year and are prepared to speed up with another opportunity in sight.

The genuine test of a baseball leader is not winning a pennant—it is winning two or three in succession. Connie Mack is a graduate of the "old school" of baseball, and his return to league leadership is unquestionably a great boon to the game. His attempt to win two straight pennants in these days of "jackrabbit" baseballs will be watched with particular interest, as added success on his part may divert the attention of experts from the all-absorbing topic of powerful hitting to the more intricate strategies of the game, in which Connie Mack is still the master.

# Editorial Notes

While many cities will not immediately adopt New Orleans' new colored sidewalks—which are now being installed in shades of green and rose—"clean sidewalks" are possible in every city, and they certainly add greatly to the attractiveness of such places.

A Massachusetts educationist lays emphasis on the value of adding to the Three R's of the "Deestrik Skule" the Three C's of the modern classroom, Character, Culture and Citizenship; the first group the groundwork, the other the finished structure.

The commentator who thinks that editorial writers "are using wooden words to express wooden thoughts," knows, of course, that a wooden wedge will split the toughest granite.

The season for spatterdashes is coming to a close! To the up-to-date it might be well to say that spatterdashes was the original name applied to spats many years ago.

The census proves one thing; at least once in ten years everybody counts for something.

# "To Him That Hath . . ."

*"The great word of life is use. . . . Everything was given us to use. The principle of use is the main guidepost. Use is positive, active, life-giving. Use adds to the sum of good."—Henry Ford.*

THE subject of the admiration, discussion, and contemplation on the part of a group of art critics, was a small, beautifully engraved, gold coin. They were gathered together for the purpose of deciding in what manner they could best give it expression so that future generations . . . through the medium of art . . . might understand something of its message.

"This little circular disk . . . this small golden wheel, emblem of perpetual circulation . . . should be enshrined where all may see it. Let it be a perpetual monument to the wealth of our people. Let it be a standard of precious values . . . the highest example of the perfect metallic sphere. In its rich untarnished, and untarnishable, brightness, the youth of our land may read the story of æons of chemical action on metallic deposits. In short, this little coin, of such beautiful design and valuable substance, exquisitely engraved with symbols in which is wrapped up the history of our country, is a work of art to be preserved."

So they carved for it a pedestal of alabaster, and placed over it a globe of clearest crystal, and set it where all might see, and admire the satisfying simplicity of a perfect circle, the cunning of the engraver's art, the purity of its color, the richness of its texture. . . .

But still there were men who had not enough work to do; and merchants who could not turn their stocks.

* * *

"The material of this small coin," said the professor addressing his class, "is an aggregation of many particles of energy attracted to each other by forces of which we have little knowledge. Put this piece of gold in a bath of chlorine and it would dissolve . . . its entity would no longer exist. Its ductility and malleability are remarkable; it may be beaten into leaves so exceedingly thin that one grain in weight will cover fifty-six square inches. It is so extremely ductile that a single grain can be drawn into a wire 500 feet long. Enormous quantities of this precious metal are lost by wear of jewelry and coin. . . ."

At the conclusion of the lecture he replaced the little gold disk in a case marked "Exhibit 'A' . . . Specimens of coined metals."

But a student who was "paying his way" went without lunch, because he hadn't earned enough to buy it.

* * *

A young girl seized the glittering piece of gold that lay in her path, with a glad cry. She attached it to a chain and hung it round her neck. Many of her friends admired it; some envied her; she was proud of it.

Her dress became shabby; her hose were darned many times; . . . but still she kept her glittering ornament. Her shoes wore out at the toes and down at the heels . . . but the golden coin hung from her neck.

"Why don't you spend it for clothes?" her friends asked her.

"Oh, no! I'll never part with it. It's all I have of value. If I spend it, I shall have no glittering jewelry. . . ."

Soon she was in rags and tatters. Nobody would employ her. She walked the streets a beggar . . . with a golden coin at her throat.

* * *

"In this little gold coin, ladies and gentlemen," said the orator as he held it between his fingers, "we may read the history of the world."

"It has built temples and its material has been incorporated in their very walls. Though the material of kings' crowns, it has purchased the loyalty of subjects and opened the gates to the king's enemies. It has emptied thrones, and bought them. It has started wars and stopped them. It has paved the courts of emperors, while thousands have perished for want of it. Possessing it, men have thought they have found happiness . . . and lost it. What a history! What a theme for the writer!"

And while he spent his days writing about it, he forgot to use it, for to him money had become a monument.

* * *

With shifty glances he moved stealthily through the crowds, hugging to himself a gold coin. When he arrived at his bare and miserable lodging, he took from a secret place, a heavy bag. There was a jingle of metal as he lifted it to the table. With shaking fingers he opened it and dropped into it his newfound treasure. Then he shook the bag and smiled as he listened in a false ecstasy to the clink of gold against gold.

That night thieves broke into his lodging and stole his gold.

* * *

A gold piece was given as a reward to each of two boys.

"Real gold! . . . we're rich!" whispered one to the other. "I'm going to keep mine," said the first; but the other was thoughtful and did not reply. Suddenly a light came into his eyes. . . . "Why, of course! This won't do me any good unless I use it!"

He exchanged his gold piece for some tools. For many days he worked on his model, absorbed in its problems, elated with its progress, ever straining toward his ultimate purpose. One day the model was completed. He entered it for a competition, and won the first prize . . . two gold pieces.

But this was little to the wealth of experience he had gained as a result of the honest, careful work which he had put into the making of his model. For his primary expenditure he had gained more patience, more exactness, more love for his work, more knowledge of mechanics, more experience, more self-reliance, more happiness . . . and another coin beside the one he started with.

The other boy still had his original gold piece . . . and nothing more, because he thought by using it he would lose it.

A. J. P.

# Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE watchmaking industry in Switzerland, to which efficiency management was recently applied, with the result that the cost of production was reduced, is passing through a severe crisis at the present time, which is partly due to the falling off of orders from the United States. In La Chaux-de-Fonds, one of the chief centers of the trade, there were nearly 600 unemployed at the end of February, with 400 workers on short time, while much the same situation existed at Locle. In the canton of Neuchâtel, 200,000 francs were paid out in unemployment relief in the month of January. Other industries are indirectly affected, carvers of wooden frames for clocks and metal workers being also thrown out of work owing to the slackness in the watch industry. Fortunately the Swiss watchmaker, who is a highly skilled artisan, earns high wages, and is thus able to take his misfortunes philosophically for the time being. He is certain that better times will come, and in the meantime he has a shrewd suspicion that it is the increase in the tariffs of certain countries which is the cause of his troubles.

**Unemployment in Watch Trade**

* * *

Zurich, the largest city in Switzerland, can now boast of a zoo of its own, covering thirty acres of ground on a wooded hill in the outskirts of the town. Ten acres were presented to the Zoological Society by the city, which also granted a subsidy of 100.000 francs, the rest of the money being collected from private subscribers. Bird lovers who visit this zoo will be delighted with the big and airy aviary which contains a great number of birds of different kinds and a beautiful collection of parrots. On the right of the aviary is the monkey house, of which the chief attraction is a couple of intelligent chimpanzees. The monkeys have an excellent playground surrounded by a wall twelve feet high. The aquarium is particularly interesting, for it contains a remarkable collection of exotic fish, and beyond this is the reptile house. Nor is the hippopotamus forgotten, who emerges from his pond to enjoy a meal to the great delight of a crowd of children.

**A New Zoo in Zurich**

* * *

Saas-Fee, one of the most picturesque places in the mountains of the Valais, was until recently cut off from motor traffic owing to the difficulty of approaching it. It could only be reached by a narrow footpath after four hours' walk from the nearest village in the valley below. For those who love an adventurous climb the ascent to Saas-Fee, which traversed a wild landscape of precipices and gorges, was a most enjoyable experience. But the villagers of Saas-Fee who had to bring up all their supplies on mules did not enjoy their isolation and are delighted at the idea of being linked up with the world and consequently of enjoying the prosperity which the automobile brings to Swiss villages.

**The Ascent to Saas-Fee**

* * *

How kind the Swiss are to birds may be gathered from the following story of two wild ducks that made their home near the village of Kussnacht, on the lake of Zurich. They became the pets of the village, for they were the most faithful pair of ducks in the neighborhood. Hence there was general consternation one morning when one of them was seen to be flying about in a state of distress. Her mate had disappeared, and for three days and nights she continued to try to attract the attention of onlookers by her persistent quacking. It was a boatman who finally discovered the missing drake, for when he rowed out to fish in the lake the duck followed him and flew to a boathouse with the apparent intention of making him follow her. Then the secret was discovered, for when the door of the boathouse was opened, out sailed the drake to be warmly welcomed by his faithful companion. As the Italians say, if the story is not absolutely correct it is nevertheless amusing, and could only have been invented in a country in which birds are kindly treated.

**A Faithful Duck**

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The temperance restaurants which were started during the war in Switzerland have proved so successful that a new one was recently opened in Geneva in the rue de Saussure near the university, to meet the request of professors and students. Here in commodious and nicely decorated rooms one can obtain a meal for a moderate price. The opening of this model establishment was marked by an expression of good will by the City Council of Geneva, several well-known city fathers being present to give their benediction to the new undertaking.

**A New Temperance Restaurant**

# Mirror of World Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.*

## Mr. Raskob and the Democratic Party

THE hearings staged in Washington for the purpose of making sentiment against the Eighteenth Amendment is followed by the publication of the well-financed propaganda against prohibition and sobriety. The inception of the measures of repeal or modification came from the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment, which last year acknowledges that it spent $468,000 in the attempt to nullify or do away with prohibition, and thus early in 1930 has already expended $98,756.

The reports disclose that John J. Raskob, at one time vice-president of the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment, contributed last year $30.000 to the work of undermining the Constitution, and already this year has contributed $17,000 to the same association, making $47,000 of recent contributions. What John J. Raskob did as an individual was his own business. What John J. Raskob does after he becomes chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee is the concern of every member of the Democratic Party. . . .

The Democratic Party demands, or the best portion of it does, that the chairman of the committee shall have no alliances that are hurtful to the common good, or that will work injury to party success. Mr. Raskob has not been mixed up with any of the corruption or lobbying for private interests. He has used no other man's funds to pay his dues to his brokers. No such stigma attaches to him. But his connection with the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment and his large contributions to that fund are so injurious to the Democratic Party as to put its future success in jeopardy, and no man should remain at the head of the committee whose actions and money constitute a party peril. . . .

As pointed out in Washington correspondence, during the time Mr. Raskob was donating $47,500 to the political Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment, he was loaning $40,000 to the Democratic Committee. The public understands that no man can be the good angel of the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment and lending the Democratic Committee $40,000 without expecting and desiring the money all to aid in the same purpose. In the public mind, as long as Mr. Raskob remains chairman, the Democratic Committee is believed to be hand in glove with the propaganda against prohibition. It is evident that Mr. Raskob is more interested in destroying prohibition than in the Democratic Party. He gives to the anti-prohibition crusade. He lends to the Democratic Committee. As long as this condition lasts, the Democratic Party finds its way balked and every step impeded. . . .

Therefore, Mr. Raskob owes it to the party which gave him by the grace of Governor Smith the chairmanship, to pay the debt he created against the party and to resign the chairmanship. As long as he remains, millions of voters will believe the Democratic Party is wet. As long as that notion persists the Democratic Party can wage no successful campaign for the Presidency. No man who puts wets before Democracy should be in any position of national leadership. The Democratic Party is committed by its declarations to an honest enforcement of national prohibition. Nothing else. An individual can favor or oppose national prohibition. But no candidate or chairman of the national party has any right to paramount anti-prohibition. To do so is to continue and emphasize the division that split the party in 1928. If he wishes to join forces with the Association Against Prohibition, it is his duty to retire from official position in the party.—*Josephus Daniels, in the News and Observer* (Raleigh, N. C.).